

A Short Analysis of the Contents of the Kāvyaaprakāśa.

CHAPTER I.

Invocation of the appropriate divinity—the poet's Muse (कौमोदकी = the poet's inspiration). Superiority of the poet's creation to the creation of Brahmā. The utility of kāvya—it brings forth fame and riches, averts evils, teaches the ways of the world, gives pure and unmixed pleasure and contains useful instruction. The essential qualifications of the poet—poetic genius (शक्ति, प्रतिभा), facility in composition (निपुणता) arising from a careful observation of the world and the study of various kāvyas and Śāstras, and practice (अभ्यास) under experts. Definition of kāvya—it consists of word and sense without faults (दोष), with merits (गुण) and with rhetorical excellence (अलङ्कार) which may at times remain absent.*

Three classes of kāvya—kāvya of the highest, of the middle and of the lowest kind.

When the suggested sense (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ) dominates the expressed one (वाच्यार्थ) it is the best, when the suggested sense is not dominant but is at a par with or inferior to the expressed sense, it is of the middle class, and when there is no suggested sense at all (but mere rhetoric etc.) the kāvya is of the lowest kind.

CHAPTER II.

Three kinds of meanings are to be recognised in Rhetoric : (1) directly expressed or current or important meaning (वाच्यार्थ, मुख्यार्थ) ;

* For various definitions of kāvya see Sīhitya-darpana (Ch. 1) and Rāga-gīṭikā (Ch. 1).

(2) indirectly expressed or figurative meaning (लक्ष्यार्थ); and (3) a suggested or implied meaning (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ)—of a word happening to have one of these meanings. Words having these meanings are respectively called directly expressive word (वाचक) indirectly expressive or figuratively used word (लक्षणात्मक) and suggestive word (व्यङ्ग्य).

According to a class of Mimāṃsakas, the followers of Kumārila as well as older Naiyāyikas and Vaiśeṣikas who are अभिहितान्वयवादी, a fourth meaning *viz.*, तात्पर्यार्थ (import) is also to be admitted.

The followers of Prabhākara, another class of Mimāṃsakas who are अन्वितमिथानवादी, do not see any utility in admitting it.

[According to the former view the words in a sentence express merely their own meanings (and thereby their force is exhausted) and the connected meaning of the sentence comes through a separate वृत्ति called तात्पर्य, while according to the latter view the constituent words themselves express the full meaning of the sentence.]

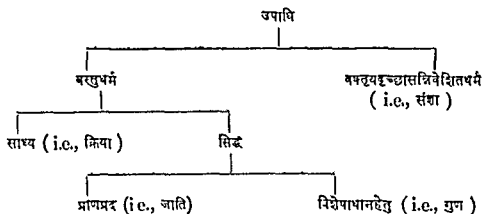
Each of the three kinds of meanings—the current (वाच्य), the figurative (लक्ष्य) and the suggested (व्यङ्ग्य)—may give rise to a suggestion (व्यञ्जना).

वाचक or a word used in its current sense directly expresses the meaning given to it by संकेत (convention or common consent actual or supposed—‘अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारः शक्तिग्राहकः समयः’) ।

संकेत is to be placed not on the व्यक्ति (individual) but on उपाधि i.e., the characters of व्यक्ति (जाति, गुण, क्रिया and संज्ञा) according to the Mahābhāṣya, or, simply on जाति, according to the Mimāṃsakas. For, individuals are endless and it is not possible to go round the world and observe each and every individual and place संकेत on it. If to avoid this difficulty संकेत is to be placed on a limited number of individuals, there would arise a defect, namely व्यभिचार or violation of a principle. If घट, for instance, were to signify those jars only which are संकेतित i.e., on which संकेत has been placed, the jars that have not been seen and consequently not संकेतित would not have been signified by the term. If they be, then there would be व्यभिचार or violation of the rule that ‘a word signifies only those things on

which संकेत has been placed.' Further, if संकेत were restricted to व्यक्ति alone, the well-known classification of the meanings of words into जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य would be impossible. When we see a white ox by name डित्थ moving, we use the expression गौः शुद्धश्वलो डित्थः i. e., the ox which is white and named डित्थ is walking. If every one of these four words denotes merely 'the individual' and not its characters then there would be no reason why we shall use four words instead of one, for one would be sufficient to indicate 'the individual'.

Now what is उपाधि on which संकेत is to be placed? उपाधि is either वस्तुधर्म (a property or character that belongs to the व्यक्ति) or वस्तुयदृच्छासन्निवेशितधर्म (a something fastened upon the व्यक्ति by the wish of the speaker i. e., संज्ञा). The former (i. e., वस्तुधर्म) is again divided into सिद्ध (actually existing) and साध्य (that which is to be accomplished i. e., क्रिया). सिद्ध वस्तुधर्म is further of two kinds: (1) पदार्थस्य प्राणप्रदः* (that which constitutes the life or essence of the thing denoted by the word i. e., जाति) and विशेषाधानहेतु (that which is the means of distinguishing one object from another i. e., गुण). The following table shows the division of उपाधि into four kinds:—



So संकेत is to be placed on जाति, गुण, क्रिया and संज्ञा conceived as a property of द्रव्य or व्यक्ति (individual). These are the four divisions of उपाधि.

* प्राणप्रदत्वं च यावत् स्थिति-सम्भ्रितम् ।

† It would seem to be more logical to hold with Śrīrāma Tarkavāgīśa that the संकेत of a proper name is placed upon the individual संज्ञा-पदार्थान् व्यक्ती एव संकेतपदः, for the argument from चानन्ता and व्यभिचार does not apply in this case.

The Mīmāṃsakas hold that there is a जाति of गुण such as सफ़ेद (there being something in all white substances such as snow, milk etc., by virtue of which they are called white), a जाति of क्रिया such as पक़व (in the cooking of diverse things such as molasses, rice etc.), a जाति of संज्ञा (i.e. द्रव्य to which the संज्ञा appertains) such as द्रव्य (in the object named द्रव्य undergoing change at every moment); and as such संज्ञा is to be placed on जाति alone and not on जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य.

साधलिक word (a word used in a figurative sense) is the basis or substratum of व्यञ्जना (the वृत्ति or function by which is understood a new meaning connected with the principal or current meaning of a word).

When the current meaning is barred by incompatibility and another meaning connected with the current meaning (वाच्यार्थ) comes to be attached to the word either through usage (रूढि = प्रसिद्धि or प्रयोगप्रवाद) or for a special purpose (प्रयोजन) then the function (वृत्ति) by which this new meaning is presented is called लक्षणा.*

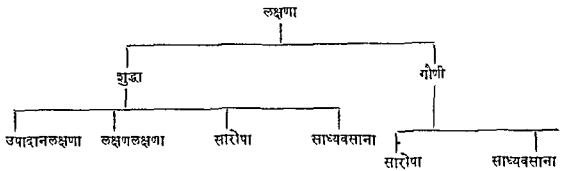
[कर्मणि कुशलः;†—Here the primary meaning of kuśala i. e., a gatherer of *kuśa* grass is barred by incompatibility and its meaning is 'expert'. This meaning is related to the primary sense of gathering of *kuśa* in that both an expert and a gatherer of *kuśa* are possessed of discrimination etc., and the meaning 'expert' of the term kuśala is sanctioned by usage.

गङ्गायां घोषः—Here the primary meaning *river* is barred because a *ghoṣa* (a village of cowherds) cannot be located in the river itself. So the term Gaṅgā has the sense of 'Ganges' bank' which is related to the primary sense 'river' by reason of its proximity and the special purpose served by the use of this word Gaṅgā (instead of गङ्गा-तट) is to convey more emphatically the idea of special sanctity and coolness enjoyed by the village, an idea which could not be expressed with equal emphasis by the expression गङ्गातटे घोषः].

* These are the three conditions of लक्षणा (1) मुख्यार्थबाध, (2) मुख्यार्थयोग and (3) either रूढि or प्रयोजन ।

† This example is unhappy. See Sāhityadarpaṇa Ch. II, which rightly points out the distinction between the derivative and current meanings of words, अन्यत्रि शब्दानां प्रवृत्तिनिमित्तम् अन्यत्र व्युत्पत्तिनिमित्तम्.

The following table shows the six kinds of लक्षणा .—



1. उपादानलक्षणा—युद्धक्षेत्रे कुन्ता प्रविशन्ति (lances enter the battle field) Here in order to establish the logical connection of the lances with the act of entering, the soldiers armed with lances must be understood to be the meaning of the word कुन्त स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः—कुन्ता प्रविशन्ति इत्यादौ स्वस्य कुन्तादेः सिद्धये अन्वयसिद्धये परस्य कुन्तधारिणः आक्षेप बोधनम् उपादानलक्षणेऽप्युच्यते The special purpose served by लक्षणा here is to draw pointed attention to the instruments of war

2 लक्षणलक्षणा*—गङ्गाया घोषः Here the term Gangā gives up its current meaning for the sake of the figurative one परार्थे स्वसमर्पणम्—गङ्गाया घोष इत्यादौ परार्थे तदादिरूपाधेः सिद्धये स्वस्य प्रवाहरूपाधेः समर्पणं त्याग लक्षणलक्षणेऽप्युच्यते.

3 (शुद्धा) सारोपलक्षणा—आयुर्वृत्तम् (clarified butter is longevity) Here आयु means आयुर्जनक (giver of longevity), the primary meaning of आयुः being barred. In this example the visayin or that which is imposed (e g, आयुः) and the visaya or that upon which the visayin is imposed (e g, वृत्त) are mentioned as correlated, both of them being distinctly mentioned The purpose served is to bring about the notion that clarified butter gives longevity better than anything else

4 (शुद्धा) साध्यवसानलक्षणा—आयुरेवेदम् or better आयुरिदम् Here the visayin (आयुः) swallows as it were the visaya (वृत्त), the latter being

* स्वार्थोपरितागिने परार्थेन च समुपादानम् i.e., a figurative use in which pal or current meaning is not given up i.e., is १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १० ११ १२ १३ १४ १५ १६ १७ १८ १९ २० २१ २२ २३ २४ २५ २६ २७ २८ २९ ३० ३१ ३२ ३३ ३४ ३५ ३६ ३७ ३८ ३९ ४० ४१ ४२ ४३ ४४ ४५ ४६ ४७ ४८ ४९ ५० ५१ ५२ ५३ ५४ ५५ ५६ ५७ ५८ ५९ ६० ६१ ६२ ६३ ६४ ६५ ६६ ६७ ६८ ६९ ७० ७१ ७२ ७३ ७४ ७५ ७६ ७७ ७८ ७९ ८० ८१ ८२ ८३ ८४ ८५ ८६ ८७ ८८ ८९ ९० ९१ ९२ ९३ ९४ ९५ ९६ ९७ ९८ ९९ १०० १०१ १०२ १०३ १०४ १०५ १०६ १०७ १०८ १०९ ११० १११ ११२ ११३ ११४ ११५ ११६ ११७ ११८ ११९ १२० १२१ १२२ १२३ १२४ १२५ १२६ १२७ १२८ १२९ १३० १३१ १३२ १३३ १३४ १३५ १३६ १३७ १३८ १३९ १४० १४१ १४२ १४३ १४४ १४५ १४६ १४७ १४८ १४९ १५० १५१ १५२ १५३ १५४ १५५ १५६ १५७ १५८ १५९ १६० १६१ १६२ १६३ १६४ १६५ १६६ १६७ १६८ १६९ १७० १७१ १७२ १७३ १७४ १७५ १७६ १७७ १७८ १७९ १८० १८१ १८२ १८३ १८४ १८५ १८६ १८७ १८८ १८९ १९० १९१ १९२ १९३ १९४ १९५ १९६ १९७ १९८ १९९ २०० २०१ २०२ २०३ २०४ २०५ २०६ २०७ २०८ २०९ २१० २११ २१२ २१३ २१४ २१५ २१६ २१७ २१८ २१९ २२० २२१ २२२ २२३ २२४ २२५ २२६ २२७ २२८ २२९ २३० २३१ २३२ २३३ २३४ २३५ २३६ २३७ २३८ २३९ २४० २४१ २४२ २४३ २४४ २४५ २४६ २४७ २४८ २४९ २५० २५१ २५२ २५३ २५४ २५५ २५६ २५७ २५८ २५९ २६० २६१ २६२ २६३ २६४ २६५ २६६ २६७ २६८ २६९ २७० २७१ २७२ २७३ २७४ २७५ २७६ २७७ २७८ २७९ २८० २८१ २८२ २८३ २८४ २८५ २८६ २८७ २८८ २८९ २९० २९१ २९२ २९३ २९४ २९५ २९६ २९७ २९८ २९९ ३०० ३०१ ३०२ ३०३ ३०४ ३०५ ३०६ ३०७ ३०८ ३०९ ३१० ३११ ३१२ ३१३ ३१४ ३१५ ३१६ ३१७ ३१८ ३१९ ३२० ३२१ ३२२ ३२३ ३२४ ३२५ ३२६ ३२७ ३२८ ३२९ ३३० ३३१ ३३२ ३३३ ३३४ ३३५ ३३६ ३३७ ३३८ ३३९ ३४० ३४१ ३४२ ३४३ ३४४ ३४५ ३४६ ३४७ ३४८ ३४९ ३५० ३५१ ३५२ ३५३ ३५४ ३५५ ३५६ ३५७ ३५८ ३५९ ३६० ३६१ ३६२ ३६३ ३६४ ३६५ ३६६ ३६७ ३६८ ३६९ ३७० ३७१ ३७२ ३७३ ३७४ ३७५ ३७६ ३७७ ३७८ ३७९ ३८० ३८१ ३८२ ३८३ ३८४ ३८५ ३८६ ३८७ ३८८ ३८९ ३९० ३९१ ३९२ ३९३ ३९४ ३९५ ३९६ ३९७ ३९८ ३९९ ४०० ४०१ ४०२ ४०३ ४०४ ४०५ ४०६ ४०७ ४०८ ४०९ ४१० ४११ ४१२ ४१३ ४१४ ४१५ ४१६ ४१७ ४१८ ४१९ ४२० ४२१ ४२२ ४२३ ४२४ ४२५ ४२६ ४२७ ४२८ ४२९ ४३० ४३१ ४३२ ४३३ ४३४ ४३५ ४३६ ४३७ ४३८ ४३९ ४४० ४४१ ४४२ ४४३ ४४४ ४४५ ४४६ ४४७ ४४८ ४४९ ४५० ४५१ ४५२ ४५३ ४५४ ४५५ ४५६ ४५७ ४५८ ४५९ ४६० ४६१ ४६२ ४६३ ४६४ ४६५ ४६६ ४६७ ४६८ ४६९ ४७० ४७१ ४७२ ४७३ ४७४ ४७५ ४७६ ४७७ ४७८ ४७९ ४८० ४८१ ४८२ ४८३ ४८४ ४८५ ४८६ ४८७ ४८८ ४८९ ४९० ४९१ ४९२ ४९३ ४९४ ४९५ ४९६ ४९७ ४९८ ४९९ ५०० ५०१ ५०२ ५०३ ५०४ ५०५ ५०६ ५०७ ५०८ ५०९ ५१० ५११ ५१२ ५१३ ५१४ ५१५ ५१६ ५१७ ५१८ ५१९ ५२० ५२१ ५२२ ५२३ ५२४ ५२५ ५२६ ५२७ ५२८ ५२९ ५३० ५३१ ५३२ ५३३ ५३४ ५३५ ५३६ ५३७ ५३८ ५३९ ५४० ५४१ ५४२ ५४३ ५४४ ५४५ ५४६ ५४७ ५४८ ५४९ ५५० ५५१ ५५२ ५५३ ५५४ ५५५ ५५६ ५५७ ५५८ ५५९ ५६० ५६१ ५६२ ५६३ ५६४ ५६५ ५६६ ५६७ ५६८ ५६९ ५७० ५७१ ५७२ ५७३ ५७४ ५७५ ५७६ ५७७ ५७८ ५७९ ५८० ५८१ ५८२ ५८३ ५८४ ५८५ ५८६ ५८७ ५८८ ५८९ ५९० ५९१ ५९२ ५९३ ५९४ ५९५ ५९६ ५९७ ५९८ ५९९ ६०० ६०१ ६०२ ६०३ ६०४ ६०५ ६०६ ६०७ ६०८ ६०९ ६१० ६११ ६१२ ६१३ ६१४ ६१५ ६१६ ६१७ ६१८ ६१९ ६२० ६२१ ६२२ ६२३ ६२४ ६२५ ६२६ ६२७ ६२८ ६२९ ६३० ६३१ ६३२ ६३३ ६३४ ६३५ ६३६ ६३७ ६३८ ६३९ ६४० ६४१ ६४२ ६४३ ६४४ ६४५ ६४६ ६४७ ६४८ ६४९ ६५० ६५१ ६५२ ६५३ ६५४ ६५५ ६५६ ६५७ ६५८ ६५९ ६६० ६६१ ६६२ ६६३ ६६४ ६६५ ६६६ ६६७ ६६८ ६६९ ६७० ६७१ ६७२ ६७३ ६७४ ६७५ ६७६ ६७७ ६७८ ६७९ ६८० ६८१ ६८२ ६८३ ६८४ ६८५ ६८६ ६८७ ६८८ ६८९ ६९० ६९१ ६९२ ६९३ ६९४ ६९५ ६९६ ६९७ ६९८ ६९९ ७०० ७०१ ७०२ ७०३ ७०४ ७०५ ७०६ ७०७ ७०८ ७०९ ७१० ७११ ७१२ ७१३ ७१४ ७१५ ७१६ ७१७ ७१८ ७१९ ७२० ७२१ ७२२ ७२३ ७२४ ७२५ ७२६ ७२७ ७२८ ७२९ ७३० ७३१ ७३२ ७३३ ७३४ ७३५ ७३६ ७३७ ७३८ ७३९ ७४० ७४१ ७४२ ७४३ ७४४ ७४५ ७४६ ७४७ ७४८ ७४९ ७५० ७५१ ७५२ ७५३ ७५४ ७५५ ७५६ ७५७ ७५८ ७५९ ७६० ७६१ ७६२ ७६३ ७६४ ७६५ ७६६ ७६७ ७६८ ७६९ ७७० ७७१ ७७२ ७७३ ७७४ ७७५ ७७६ ७७७ ७७८ ७७९ ७८० ७८१ ७८२ ७८३ ७८४ ७८५ ७८६ ७८७ ७८८ ७८९ ७९० ७९१ ७९२ ७९३ ७९४ ७९५ ७९६ ७९७ ७९८ ७९९ ८०० ८०१ ८०२ ८०३ ८०४ ८०५ ८०६ ८०७ ८०८ ८०९ ८१० ८११ ८१२ ८१३ ८१४ ८१५ ८१६ ८१७ ८१८ ८१९ ८२० ८२१ ८२२ ८२३ ८२४ ८२५ ८२६ ८२७ ८२८ ८२९ ८३० ८३१ ८३२ ८३३ ८३४ ८३५ ८३६ ८३७ ८३८ ८३९ ८४० ८४१ ८४२ ८४३ ८४४ ८४५ ८४६ ८४७ ८४८ ८४९ ८५० ८५१ ८५२ ८५३ ८५४ ८५५ ८५६ ८५७ ८५८ ८५९ ८६० ८६१ ८६२ ८६३ ८६४ ८६५ ८६६ ८६७ ८६८ ८६९ ८७० ८७१ ८७२ ८७३ ८७४ ८७५ ८७६ ८७७ ८७८ ८७९ ८८० ८८१ ८८२ ८८३ ८८४ ८८५ ८८६ ८८७ ८८८ ८८९ ८९० ८९१ ८९२ ८९३ ८९४ ८९५ ८९६ ८९७ ८९८ ८९९ ९०० ९०१ ९०२ ९०३ ९०४ ९०५ ९०६ ९०७ ९०८ ९०९ ९१० ९११ ९१२ ९१३ ९१४ ९१५ ९१६ ९१७ ९१८ ९१९ ९२० ९२१ ९२२ ९२३ ९२४ ९२५ ९२६ ९२७ ९२८ ९२९ ९३० ९३१ ९३२ ९३३ ९३४ ९३५ ९३६ ९३७ ९३८ ९३९ ९४० ९४१ ९४२ ९४३ ९४४ ९४५ ९४६ ९४७ ९४८ ९४९ ९५० ९५१ ९५२ ९५३ ९५४ ९५५ ९५६ ९५७ ९५८ ९५९ ९६० ९६१ ९६२ ९६३ ९६४ ९६५ ९६६ ९६७ ९६८ ९६९ ९७० ९७१ ९७२ ९७३ ९७४ ९७५ ९७६ ९७७ ९७८ ९७९ ९८० ९८१ ९८२ ९८३ ९८४ ९८५ ९८६ ९८७ ९८८ ९८९ ९९० ९९१ ९९२ ९९३ ९९४ ९९५ ९९६ ९९७ ९९८ ९९९ १०००

१. use of १ word in which the principal or the connected figurative meaning

not mentioned at all. The purpose served is to bring about a notion of infallibility of clarified butter in producing longevity.

These four kinds of लक्षणा are शुद्धा because they do not involve any idea of similitude (सादृश्य). उपचारमिश्रिता शुद्धा । उपचारमिश्रिता गौणी । अत्यन्तं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमुपचारः.

5. गौणी सारोपलक्षणा—गौर्वाहीकः (The वाहीक* is an ox). Here the viṣayin, (e. g., गो) and the viṣaya—(e. g., वाहीक) are both distinctly mentioned. The purpose served is to show the extreme stupidity of the वाहीक.

6. गौणी साध्यवसानलक्षणा—गौरयम्†. Here the viṣayin swallows as it were the viṣaya. Here the purpose is to bring about a notion that the stupidity of the वाहीक is still greater as is shown by the assertion of complete identity between the two.

These last two kinds are गौणी‡ because certain qualities (गुण) are common to the वाच्यार्थ and लक्ष्यार्थ and thus they are based upon the relation of similarity (सादृश्य).

When लक्षणा is based upon रूढि (usage) as in कर्मणि कुशलः there is no suggested meaning at all, but when it is based upon प्रयोजन (special purpose) there is a suggested meaning, and the suggested meaning (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ) itself is the purpose (प्रयोजन). This suggested meaning may either be hidden (गूढ) or explicit (अगूढ). Thus लक्षणा considered from another point of view is of three kinds—लक्षणा without any suggested meaning, लक्षणा with a hidden suggested meaning, लक्षणा with an explicit suggested meaning.

The purpose (प्रयोजन) for which a word is used figuratively cannot be brought out by any function other than suggestion (व्यञ्जना). मिथ्या is totally powerless, as the प्रयोजन is not the current meaning

* The term वाहीक means one of an ancient tribe notorious for outlandish haviour and stupidity. वाहिक may mean 'a carrier of loads'. Śrīrāma Tarkavāgīśa's explanation 'वाहीको हलवाहकः' is of doubtful authenticity.

† अत्र प्रदन्तस्यारोप्यविशेषणता न तु वाहीकस्येदन्तयोपस्थितिः । गौर्जल्पति would be a less misleading example.

‡ 'लक्ष्यमात्रगुणैर्गोपाद् भवेद्विष्टा तु गोपाता' । 'अभिधेयार्थगुणयोगात्' गौणी ।

of the word. Thus in the case of an expression like गङ्गाया घोषः, the sanctity, coolness and such other qualities which constitute the प्रयोजन are not the direct meanings of the word Gaṅgā. Nor has लक्षणा any scope here, because the necessary conditions* thereof are wanting. In the expression गङ्गाया घोषः, लक्षणा is resorted to because the primary meaning of Gaṅgā is incompatible. If, in the same manner, the sense of 'Ganges-bank' also were incompatible then alone could the word by a second लक्षणा mean the intended sanctity, coolness and so forth. But this is not so.

The figurative meaning (लक्ष्यार्थे) of the word in the example गङ्गाया घोषः cannot include the intended idea of sanctity and so forth or in other words, the लक्ष्यार्थे of गङ्गा in गङ्गाया घोषः cannot be शीतत्वपावनत्वादिविशिष्ट गङ्गातट.† For, it is a well-known dictum that the विषय (object) and the फल (fruit) of ज्ञान (knowledge) are different from each other — ज्ञानस्य विषयो ह्यन्यः फलमन्यदुदाहृतम्. The object of perception is नीलवट and the fruit thereof is some such idea as नीलवटो ज्ञायते मया (the black jar is known by me). Now if the लक्ष्यार्थे be taken as including the प्रयोजन or फल of लक्षणाज्ञान then the विषय and फल of ज्ञान will not be different from each other. For the विषय or the object of knowledge which is taken to be पावनत्वादिविशिष्टतट in the sentence गङ्गाया घोषः is not different from पावनत्वादि the recognised फल of लक्षणाज्ञान.

[Some are of opinion that फल of लक्षणाज्ञान is पावनत्वादिप्रतीति and not पावनत्वादि. They explain the kārīkā of Mammaṣa above referred to viz., ज्ञानस्य विषयो ह्यन्यः फलमन्यदुदाहृतम् as ज्ञानस्य विषयो यथा ज्ञानाद् भिन्नतया ज्ञानस्य फलमपि ज्ञानाद् भिन्नम्. The फल of ज्ञान in this case being पावनत्वप्रतीति is not different from ज्ञान itself.]

After describing the suggestion based upon लक्षणा the author proceeds to describe the suggestion based upon अभिप्राय. When a word has several primary meanings and thus when there is uncertainty

* See p. 28. F. N. 1.

† A simpler and apparent solution of this problem is as follows. Lakṣanī is based on अन्वयानुपपत्ति (incompatibility of the current meaning) of a word with the rest of the sentence) and hence the लक्ष्यार्थे will include the minimum requisite for removing this incompatibility (अनुपपत्ति) and hence the लक्ष्यार्थे is गङ्गातट and not विशिष्टगङ्गातट. अन्वयानुपपत्त्या प्रसरन्ती लक्षणा यावदन्वयोपपादकं तावदेव विषयौकरोति ।

as to the meaning which suits it best in a particular sentence, the determinant factors are such conditions as संयोग, विप्रयोग, सादृश्य, विरोधिता etc. Thus in the expression सशङ्खचक्रो हरिः, the meaning of the word 'Hari' which has many meanings is restricted to Viṣṇu on account of his संयोग (connection) with शङ्ख (conch) and चक्र (discus). When such a word after being fastened to a particular meaning in a sentence gives rise to another meaning, the function by which such a meaning is brought about is suggestion based upon अभिधा.

वचन or suggestive word is a word endowed with the function of suggestion.

CHAPTER III.

आधीन्यव्यञ्जना (Suggestiveness of meaning)—Suggestiveness of meaning is that function of the meaning which gives rise to another meaning to be comprehended by person (1) endowed with appreciating genius, through the peculiarities of (2) the person spoken to, (3) intonation i. e., character of voice, (4) the speaker, (5) the expressed meaning, (6) the presence of another person, (7) the nature of the word, (8) the manner of spoken to, (9) the context and (10) the situation.

The word suggests a thought before the person, but the thought is not brought about by the word, however, without the word the thought cannot be suggested.

produced (आलम्बनं नायकादिस्मालम्ब्य रसोद्गमात्). They are thus the root causes of the स्थायिभाव being called up. Thus Śakuntalā is the आलम्बनविभाव of the permanent feeling of love of Duṣyanta.

उद्दीपनविभाव are the inflaming or exciting causes, such as the moon, the garden, the Malaya breeze, the cooing of the cuckoo etc., in the case of the feeling of love. अनुभाव are the external manifestations or effects of the स्थायिभाव when called up, such as amorous glances, embraces, smiling and the like in the case of the permanent sentiment of love. A व्यभिचारि or सञ्चारिभाव is a transient subordinate feeling, such as self-disparagement (निर्वेद), apprehension (शङ्का), depression (दैन्य), lassitude (आलस्य) and the like, which makes its appearance and stays for the time being and then disappears.

Bharata's sūtra about रस is—'विभावानुभावव्यभिचारिसंयोगाद् रसनिष्पत्तिः' (निष्पत्ति of रस is effected through the conjunction of विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव).

[Four different interpretations have been put on this sūtra. The interpreters Bhaṭṭa Lollaṭa, Śrīśaṅkuka, Bhaṭṭa Nāyaka and Abhinavagupta have taken the word निष्पत्ति to mean respectively उत्पत्ति, अनुमिति, भुक्ति and अभिव्यक्ति which thus form the basis of four distinct theories about रस viz., उत्पत्तिवाद, अनुमितिवाद, भुक्तिवाद and अभिव्यक्तिवाद.]

1. Bhaṭṭa Lollaṭa and his followers explain it in the following manner :—

The स्थायिभाव (i. e., the permanent feeling of love etc.) being called up by basic causes (आलम्बनविभाव) such as women and excited by the exciting causes (उद्दीपनविभाव) such as gardens, and made cognizable by effects (अनुभाव) such as sidelong glances, embraces etc., and developed by the transient subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारि-भाव) such as self-disparagement becomes रस (poetic sentiment of love) originally produced in the character personated e. g., Rāma and subsequently recognised as subsisting in the actor by reason of his imitation. When thus recognised it becomes a source of charm to the spectator and is called रस. Thus रसोत्पत्ति caused by संयोग or the relation of जन्यजनकभाव (विभावादि being जनक or producer and रस being जन्य or produced) is रसनिष्पत्ति. This is the view of the Mīmāṃsakas and is known as उत्पत्तिवाद.

[This theory is weak as it fails to explain how the spectator can be charmed by the emotion which is originally produced in the character

personated and is subsequently recognised in the actor and does not at all exist in the spectator himself.]

2. The theory of Śrīśaṅkuka is as follows :—

When a place is covered with fog looking like smoke we infer the existence of fire which is inseparably connected with smoke. In the same way when an actor personates Rāma the spectator has with regard to him the peculiar idea that 'this is Rāma himself.' The विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव though artificially assumed and really non-existent are also thought to be those of Rāma himself. Hence is inferred the existence of emotion (रति) in the artificial Rāma. Though an inference, it is different from ordinary inferences and gives immense delight to the spectator on account of its peculiar charm. This inference of emotion brought about by संयोग or the relation of गम्यगमकभाव (the विभाव etc., being गमक or indicative and the रस being गम्य or indicated) is रसनिष्पत्ति. This is the view of the Naiyāyikas and is known as अनुमितिवಾದ.

[This interpretation is also defective as it disregards the fact that it is the direct cognition of a thing and not its inference that can give us such an extraordinary bliss.]

3. Bhaṭṭa Nāyaka explains the sūtra in the following manner :—

In poetry and drama words are endowed with three powers—अभिधा (including लक्षणा), भावकत्व and भोजकत्व. भावकत्व is the power of generalised presentation (साधारणीकरण). This power generalises the विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव or in other words, by the force of this power these constituents of रस and the love (रति) of Rāma towards Sītā assume a general form giving up their specific properties. For instance, Sītā does not appear as a particular woman but as a woman in general ; Rāma's love towards her assumes a detached nature, i. e., it appears without any reference to the person who loves or the object loved. Then the generalised विभाव etc., through the power of भोजकत्व makes the रति (which appears in its general form having cast off its specific character by the power of भावकत्व) to be relished through the predominance of the गुण. H...

(सत्त्व). Thus रसास्वाद through the संयोग or relation of भोज्यभोजकभाव (विभाव etc., being the भोजक or instrumental in causing enjoyment and रस being भोज्य or the thing enjoyed) is रसनिष्पत्ति. This is the Sāṅkhya view of the sūtra and is known as भुक्तिवाद.

[This view is also not acceptable as there is no authority for the assumption of the two powers भावकत्व and भोजकत्व and further, the रसि non-existent in the spectator is enjoyed through an extraordinary process.]

4. The explanation propounded by Abhinavagupta is as follows :—

In the mind of spectators endowed with appreciating capacity (सहृदय), there remain already present the permanent feelings of love and other emotions in the form of impression (वासना). These feelings are manifested by such agencies as women and other things which are known as causes. In poetry and drama, however, they cease to be called causes and come to be spoken of as विभाव, अनुभाव, व्यभिचारिभाव etc.. When a kāvya is read or heard, or the staging of a drama is seen, there is expansion of the mind caused by the force of विभावs etc., which are recognised in their general form without any specific relation by the power of भावकत्व. The स्थायिन् (the permanent emotion) also appears in its generalised form and the spectator loses for the time being all sense of separate personality and has his consciousness merged in the universal. The emotion thus manifested becomes the source of transcendental bliss and is spoken of as रस. Thus रसास्वाद is रसामिव्यक्ति through the संयोग or relation of व्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकभाव (the विभाव etc., being व्यञ्जक or instrumental in causing manifestation and रस being व्यङ्ग्य or manifested). This is view of the Grammarians and Ālaṅkārikas and known as अभिव्यक्तिवाद.

[According to this theory though the manifestation of the permanent feeling in a spectator is what constitutes रस, yet its essence lies in being relished by him. रस indeed is nothing but relishment itself full of bliss, yet it is said to be relished just as objects of knowledge which are nothing but knowledge itself are said to be known. The difference between the third and the fourth interpretation is that according to the former the emotion which is not present in the spectator's mind is relished, while according to the latter the emotion is present in his mind in the form of वासना (pre-disposition).]

रस is not an effect (कार्य) i.e., something produced by the विभाव etc., as all effects, such as jars, are seen to exist even after the destruction of their causes such as stick etc., but रस disappears with the disappearance of विभाव etc. which are popularly known to be its causes.

रस is manifested and as such is not something to be made known (ज्ञाय) because it is always an accomplished entity (सिद्धवस्तु) that can be known, just as a jar is known through the help of a lamp.

रस cannot be grasped by निर्विकल्पकज्ञान (indeterminate cognition i. e., the cognition of an object without its distinguishing properties) as the रस exists so long as the विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव exist and thus its existence after all is dependent upon the investigation of विभाव etc. Nor can रस be grasped by सविकल्पकज्ञान (determinate cognition, i.e., the cognition of an object with its distinguishing properties) as रस consists in nothing but its own realisation: it absorbs the mind completely and at the time of its relish all other ideas are lost.

रस is transcendental (अलौकिक) in character and its transcendental nature (अलौकिकत्व) is thus established.

The same विभाव, the same अनुभाव and the same व्यभिचारिभाव may relate to more than one रस. Tiger is a विभाव for भयानक, वीर, अद्भुत and रौद्र. The shedding of tears is an अनुभाव for शृङ्गार, करुण and भयानक. Anxious thoughts are व्यभिचारिभावs for वीर, करुण and भयानक.

There is no hard and fast rule that विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव—all the three should be mentioned in every poetry. Direct mention may be made of even only one of them—the other two being left to be indirectly implied.

Eight kinds of रस :—

1. शृङ्गार (The Erotic), 2. हास्य (The Comic), 3. करुण (The Pathetic), 4. रौद्र (The Furious), 5. वीर (The Heroic), 6. भयानक (The Frightful), 7. बीभत्स (The Disgustful) and 8. अद्भुत (The Marvellous).

Two kinds of the Erotic—संयोग (The Erotic in union) and वियोग (The Erotic in privation).

The Erotic in privation in its turn is of five kinds—the feeling being due to (a) अभिषेक (longing), (b) विरह (separation), (c) ईर्ष्या (jealousy), (d) प्रवास (residence abroad) and (e) शाप (curse i.e., separation due to a curse of banishment etc.)—Examples.

Examples of the Comic and other *rasas*.

The basic feelings or स्वयंभाव of these *rasas*:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Of रस (the Erotic) | ... Love (रति) |
| 2. Of हास्य (the Comic) | ... Mirth (हास) |
| 3. Of क्लेश (the Pathetic) | ... Grief (शोक) |
| 4. Of क्रोध (the Furious) | ... Resentment (क्रोध) |
| 5. Of वीर (the Heroic) | ... Heroism (उत्साह) |
| 6. Of भयानक (the Frightful) | ... Fear (भय) |
| 7. Of घृण्य (the Disgustful) | ... Loathing (जुगुप्सा) |
| 8. Of अद्भुत (the Marvellous) | ... Wonder (विस्मय) |

The व्यभिचारिभाव (subordinate emotions)—निर्वेद (self-disparagement), उद्वेग (apprehension), आलस्य (indolence) etc.

The शान्त (the Quietistic) is the ninth रस of which निर्वेद (self-disparagement) is the basic feeling.

Definition of भाव (emotion)—Love of which the subject is a god (or a brahmin, a sage, a king, a preceptor or a friend), as also a व्यभिचारिभाव when suggested not as a subordinate sentiment but as a primary factor being nourished by causes like विभाव etc., become भाव. [The love of which the subject is a beloved is रस.]

रसाभास and भावाभास—when रस and भाव (व्यभिचारिभाव such as चिन्ता etc.) are improperly manifested they constitute what are called रसाभास and भावाभास (semblance of रस and भाव).

[Love of a man towards a woman who does not entertain any such feeling for him or the activities of a woman directed towards several men would be manifested as रसाभास. Rāvaṇa's चिन्ता for सीता would be भावाभास.]

Of subordinate emotions (भाव i.e., व्यभिचारिभाव) there are (a) allayment (शान्ति), (b) manifestation (उदय), (c) mixture (सन्धि) and (d) variegation (शबलता).

[भावसन्धि and भावशबलता—When two opposite emotions striving for supremacy are represented as relished in one and the same place and at the same

time, they constitute a mixture of emotions (भावसन्धि). When, however, a number of emotions, each succeeding one putting down the preceding one, is represented as not being relished simultaneously, they constitute a variation of emotions (भावभ्रमता).]

Though it is रस which is the predominant factor in poetry and the व्यभिचारिभाव (their शान्ति, उदय etc.) are subservient to it, still they also become predominant sometimes—their predominance being like that of a servant of the king whose marriage is attended by the king himself (who thus for the time being becomes subservient to his servant).

Here ends the description of the eight kinds of असलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य (suggestion with imperceptible sequence)—they being रस, भाव, रसाभास, भावाभास, भावोदय, भावशान्ति, भावसन्धि and भावश्रवणता

सलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य (The suggestive poetry in which the order of sequence between the suggested meaning and the suggestive word is perceptible) is of three kinds—(1) that in which the suggested meaning arises from the force of the word (शब्दशक्त्यव्यङ्ग्य), (2) that in which the same arises from the force of the sense (अर्थशक्त्यव्यङ्ग्य) and (3) that in which the same arises from the force of both—word and sense (उभयशक्त्यव्यङ्ग्य).

[How to determine whether suggestion proceeds from the force of a word or its sense or both? The simple test is to see whether the word giving the suggested meaning admits of the substitution of any of its synonyms. If it does (i.e., when it is परिहृत्तिमद्) then the suggestion should be regarded as arising from the force of its meaning. But when the slightest change in the word mars the suggestion, (i.e., when the word is not परिहृत्तिमद्) it should be regarded as arising from that of the word. When some words are परिहृत्तिमद् (i.e., can be replaced by a synonym) and some words are not so, then the suggestion should be regarded as proceeding from both.]

Of these varieties again, the first (शब्दशक्त्यव्यङ्ग्य) is of two kinds—(1) where a figure is suggested (अलङ्कारध्वनि) and (2) where matter is suggested (वस्तुध्वनि)

Examples where figures are suggested

Examples where matter is suggested

The second division of सलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य is अर्थशक्त्यव्यङ्ग्य (that in which the suggested meaning arises from the force of the sense). It is

primarily of three kinds : (1) when the suggestive sense is self-existent (i.e., not owing its existence to the poet's assertion but existing by itself), (2) when it is कविप्रौढोक्तिमात्रसिद्ध (i.e., not existing by itself but by the bold assertion of the poet) and (3) when it is कविनिबद्धवक्तृप्रौढोक्तिमात्रसिद्ध (i. e., owing its existence to the bold assertion of some character delineated by the poet). Each of these suggestive factors is either a figure of speech (अलङ्कार) or a bare fact (वस्तु). Thus अर्थशक्त्युद्भव comes to be of six kinds. Each of these may suggest a figure (अलङ्कार) or a fact (वस्तु). Thus we have twelve varieties of अर्थशक्त्युद्भव.

Examples in due order of :—

1. स्वतः सम्भविना वस्तुना वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a self-existent fact].
2. स्वतः सम्भविना वस्तुना अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a figure by a self-existent fact].
3. स्वतः सम्भविना अलङ्कारेण वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a self-existent figure].
4. स्वतः सम्भविना अलङ्कारेण अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a figure by a self-existent figure].
5. कविप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धवस्तुना वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a fact, the creation of poet's fancy].
6. कविप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धवस्तुना अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a figure by a fact, the creation of poet's fancy].
7. कविप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धालङ्कारेण वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a figure, the creation of poet's fancy].
8. कविप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धालङ्कारेण अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a figure, by a figure, the creation of poet's fancy].
9. कविनिबद्धवक्तृप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धवस्तुना वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a fact based upon the bold assertion of a character portrayed by the poet].
10. कविनिबद्धवक्तृप्रौढोक्तिसिद्ध वस्तुना अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a figure by a fact based upon the bold assertion of a character portrayed by the poet].
11. कविनिबद्धवक्तृप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धालङ्कारेण वस्तुनो ध्वनिः
[The suggestion of a fact by a figure based upon the bold assertion of a character portrayed by the poet].

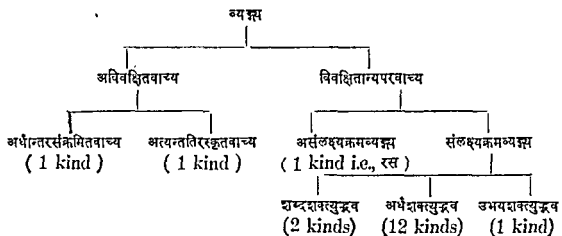
12. कविनिबद्धवक्त्रप्रौढोक्तिसिद्धालङ्कारेण अलङ्कारस्य ध्वनिः

[The suggestion of a figure by a figure based upon the bold assertion of a character portrayed by the poet.]

The third division of संलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य is शब्दार्थोभयशक्त्युद्भव (i.e., that in which the suggested meaning arises from the force of both word and sense) and it is one and one only.

So there are eighteen varieties of व्यङ्ग्य.

[The following table illustrates these varieties.]



Of these again उभयशक्त्युद्भव (the suggestion based upon the force of both word and sense) is present only in a sentence (वाक्य).

Each of the other seventeen varieties is found both in a sentence (वाक्य) and in a word (पद).

So व्यङ्ग्य comes to be of $1 + (17 \times 2)$ or 35 kinds. Each of the twelve varieties of अर्थशक्त्युद्भव is found also in a प्रबन्ध (composition or a collection of connected sentences). So व्यङ्ग्य comes to be of $(35 + 12)$ or 47 kinds. रस, भाव, रसामास, भावामास etc., (which are comprised under असंलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य, and which on account of their endless forms are counted as a single variety) can be suggested (1) by parts of words (पदैकदेश), (2) by style (रचना), (3) by individual letters (वर्ण) as well as (4) by a composition (प्रबन्ध). So असंलक्ष्यक्रमव्यङ्ग्य which is a subdivision of विवक्षितान्यपरवाच्य may be said to be of four kinds.

So व्यङ्ग्य comes to be of $(47 + 4)$ or 51 kinds.

[The 51 varieties may be more distinctly shown in the following way :—

| | |
|--|--|
| अविवक्षित- वाक्यध्वनि | { 1-2. अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितवाक्य (पदगत and वाक्यगत)—2 varieties. 3-4. अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाक्य (पदगत and वाक्यगत)—2 varieties. |
| विवक्षितान्तरपरवाक्य- ध्वनि (संयुक्त्यक्रम) | { 5-10. असंयुक्त्यक्रमश्च i. e., रस- (पदगत, वाक्यगत, पदांशगत, रचनागत, वर्णगत and प्रयत्यगत)—6 varieties. |
| विवक्षितान्तरपरवाक्य- ध्वनि (संयुक्त्यक्रम) | { 11-14. गन्धगन्धद्वय (वस्तुध्वनि—पदगत, वस्तुध्वनि—वाक्यगत, अलङ्कारध्वनि— पदगत, अलङ्कारध्वनि—वाक्यगत)—4 varieties. 15-50. अर्थगन्धद्वय (12 varieties, each of them being again पदगत, वाक्यगत and प्रयत्यगत)—36 varieties. 51. उभयगन्धद्वय.] |

Each of these simple 51 varieties has its own 51 varieties again, so the varieties come to be $51 \times 51 = 2601$ in number. Each of these varieties again has 3 kinds of *sankara* (commixture) and one kind of *samskṛti* (uniform conjunction). So the total number of varieties comes to be $2601 \times 4 = 10404$.

These mixed varieties along with the 51 simple varieties make the number 10455.

CHAPTER V.

गुणीभूतव्यञ्जन (Poetry of the middle kind).

[Suggestive poetry being described, the author proceeds to describe the varieties of poetry in which the suggested meaning is not more charming than the direct meaning.]

There are eight varieties of the poetry of subordinate suggestion (गुणीभूतव्यञ्जकाव्य) according as the suggested meaning is :

1. अगूढ (obvious i. e., capable of being grasped even by those who have no special appreciative capacity)—असहृदयैरपि ज्ञातुं संवेद्यम्.

2. अपराङ्ग (subservient to something else i. e., to another रस or to the direct meaning—वाच्यार्थ)—रसादेर्वाच्यस्य वा अङ्गम्.

3. वाच्यसिद्धयङ्ग (an essential factor for the understanding of the direct meaning—वाच्यार्थ)—वाच्यसिद्धेरङ्गं निदानं वाच्यस्य सिद्धिरेव यदधीना तदिति यावत्.

4. अर्कुट (abstruse i. e, grasped with difficulty even by the appreciative minds)—सहृदयानामपि दुःखसन्नेहम्.

5. सन्दिग्धप्राधान्य (of doubtful prominence in comparison with the direct meaning in the matter of creating charm)—सन्दिग्ध चमत्कार-जनने वाच्यव्यङ्गायोः सन्देहमिषयभूत प्राधान्य यत्र तत्.

6. तुल्यप्राधान्य (of equal prominence with the direct meaning in the matter of creating charm)—तुल्यमर्थाद् वाच्येन तुल्य प्राधान्य यत्र तत्.

7. काकाक्षिप्त (rendered manifest only by intonation without which the meaning of the sentence loses its being altogether ; or manifested abruptly by intonation and thus giving no scope for लक्षणा to come in).

—काकुर्ध्वनेर्विकार. तथा आक्षिप्त इति प्रकाशितम्, यया काका विना वाच्यार्थ एव नात्मानं लभते तथा प्रकाशयामिति यावत् ; काका इडेनोपरथापितमिति वा, अतएव यत्र मुख्यार्थवाधाद्यनुमन्धान-विलम्बाभावात् लक्षणावसरः ।

8. असुन्दर (less charming than the direct meaning)—स्वभावादेव वाच्य-पेक्षयाऽनार.

Illustration of each of these varieties

These eight kinds of poetry of the middle kind where the suggested sense is subordinate to the direct sense have in their turn a very large number of varieties like suggestive poetry (ध्वनिकाव्य).

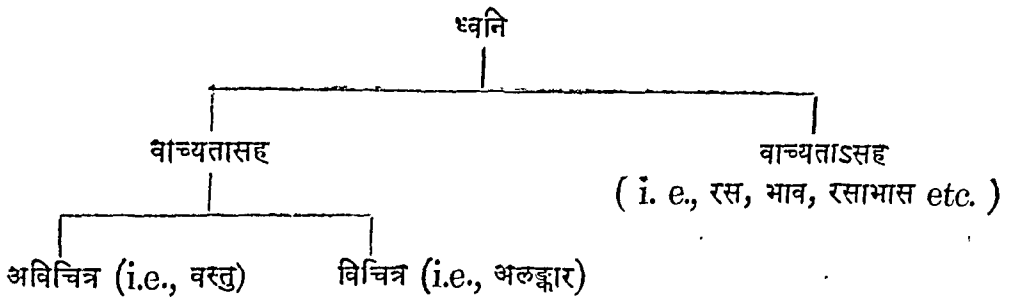
It should be noted, however, that the काव्य where a figure is suggested by a mere fact (वाच्य वस्तु) should be regarded not as a गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यकाव्य (a काव्य of subordinate suggestion) but as a ध्वनिकाव्य (a काव्य of suggestion, the best kind of poetry), because the beauty of काव्य rests more on figures than on the facts directly expressed and as such figures cannot be regarded as subordinate to the direct meaning.

—वाच्यार्थ वस्तुनोऽङ्गारस्य चारुत्वनियमेन अगूढत्वादिना व्यङ्ग्यत्वाधीनचार्त्वापनयेऽपि अलङ्कारवक्त्रा चारुता अभ्याहृतेति सर्वत्र वस्तुव्यङ्ग्यालङ्काररचने ध्वनिबोधे न गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यत्वमिति ।

Of the things that are suggested some are वाच्यतामह* (i.e., capable

* यद् वस्तुव्यङ्ग्यलङ्काररचने व्यङ्ग्यं तद् वाच्यतामहं इत्यर्थः ।

of being directly expressed also) and others are not so. Of the first kind again some are विचित्र (beautiful i. e., ornamented) and others are अविचित्र (not ornamented). What is विचित्र is a figure (अलङ्कार) and what is अविचित्र is a mere fact (वस्तु)†. Of the second kind (i. e., the suggested things that can never be directly expressed) are रस, भाव, रसाभास etc. So considered from the point of view of the 'suggested', व्यञ्जना is of three varieties. The following table illustrates it :—



Now how can an अलङ्कार, when it is suggested and thus becomes fit to be ornamented, still goes by the name of अलङ्कार (ornament)? The answer is that it is on the ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्याय (i. e., the principle by which a Brāhmaṇa who has become a Buddhist ascetic and thereby has ceased to be a Brāhmaṇa is still called a Brāhmaṇa because he had once been a Brāhmaṇa).

[Now follows a discussion as to why रस etc., cannot be वाच्यतासह but can only be व्यञ्ज.]

If रस is to be वाच्यतासह (capable of being expressed), it should be expressed either by the generic word रस or by the specific words such as शृङ्गार, हास्य, करुण etc. As a matter of fact, none of these words can generate रस when विभाव, अनुभाव etc., are absent. On the other hand, when विभाव, अनुभाव etc., are present, रस is cognized even in the absence of words like रस, शृङ्गार, करुण etc. So the cause of the cognition of रस is विभाव, अनुभाव etc., and not any words signifying रस such as रस, शृङ्गार, करुण etc.

† अत्रायं सम्प्रदायः—यद्धि लोके जातिगुणादि वस्तु तदेव कविकल्पितवैचित्र्यमस्मरेण प्रतीतं वस्तुमात्रमुच्यते, वैचित्र्यसमीचीनतया त्वलङ्कार इति।

रस is not capable of being presented by 'लक्षणा for the requisites of लक्षणा (मुख्यार्थबाध, तद्योग etc.) are wanting.*

रस is therefore व्यञ्जत, that is, presented by व्यञ्जनावृत्ति.

Suggestion (व्यञ्जना) cannot but be admitted as a separate वृत्ति (function) of words. We have seen its operation in the cases of रस, भाव, रसाभास etc. Its operation has to be admitted in other cases as well. In लक्षणामूलध्वनि such as अर्धान्नरसंक्रमितवाच्य and अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाच्य there can be no लक्षणा at all without the suggestion of fact. In शब्दशक्तिमूलध्वनि also अमिषा (power of denotation) being restricted to a certain meaning, any other meaning (which is after all a वस्तु)† not capable of being expressed by अमिषा as also the simile (उपमा) or any other figure that may be perceptible, must be regarded as arising through the force of suggestion.

In अर्धशक्तिमूलध्वनि, suggestion (of a fact or figure) comes out after the meaning of a sentence is understood through the help of अमिषावृत्ति. The question is whether this अमिषावृत्ति can include व्यञ्जना. Now there are अमिहितान्वयवादिन्s and अन्वितमिषानवादिन्s who hold different views as to how the sense of a sentence arises. According to the former, words have general meanings and the logical connection (अन्वय) between these meanings (पदार्थ) is known not from the words themselves but from आकाङ्क्षा, योग्यता and सन्निधिः. When this connec-

* ननु जीवन्त्यो लक्षणायां कथं व्यञ्जतेति प्रतिपादयते इत्यत आह—सुखार्थेति ।

† अर्धान्नरसं वस्तुमात्रस्य ।

‡ पदार्थानां परस्परनिष्पत्तिपक्षमाकाङ्क्षा. गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती—these words do not constitute a sentence, because they lack one of the requisites of a sentence, viz., आकाङ्क्षा ; these words have no expectancy as regards one another, i.e., when the word गौः is uttered, desire is produced in the mind to know something about the cow, but this desire is not satisfied by the word हस्तः. योग्यता means the absence of absurdity in the mutual relation of the things denoted by the words. A sentence like पयसा सिञ्चति has योग्यता because water has the fitness which is necessary for sprinkling. बहिना सिञ्चति has no योग्यता because बहि has no such fitness. सन्निधिः शब्दबोधान्न पदजन्यपदार्थविवक्षिति,—the knowledge of the meanings of words resulting from the words (being heard) without any long pause. If we utter the two words माम् and चानय at the interval of some hours no sense will be apprehended. See Sāhityadarpaṇa by P. V. Kane (Ch. II).

whole sentence signifies. Thus the relation subsisting between the sentence (वाचक) and its meaning (वाच्य) is understood by three means of cognition (प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and अधोपत्ति).

Another time he hears such sentences 'चैत्र गामानय'—'Chaitra, bring the cow', 'देवदत्त अश्वमानय'—'Devadatta, bring the horse', 'देवदत्त गानय'—'Devadatta, take away the cow' etc., and from the use and non-use of different words in these sentences he comes to know the meanings of words like गो and अश्व. It must be noted that a sentence (and not mere disconnected words) can set a man to action and stop him from it (प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिकारि वाक्यमेव); so संकेत (= संकेतित अर्थ i.e., the direct meaning) pertaining to each individual word is known only from sentences (i. e., as connected with other words). The meaning of a sentence therefore is nothing but the meanings of its component words, the relations between which meanings are involved in or form a part of the meanings themselves. It is wrong to think that each word expresses its own meaning and then the meanings of different words in a sentence become correlated with one another through आकाङ्क्षा etc. From this it might be thought that in the sentence गाम् आनय, आनयन means गवान्वित आनयन and गो means आनयनान्वित गो. But it is not so really. For, in the sentence अश्वम् आनय the meaning गवान्वित आनयन of आनय will not do. Similarly in the sentence गान् पदय, the meaning आनयनान्वित गो of गो would be incompatible. If it be admitted that in गाम् आनय, आनयन means गवान्वित आनयन, in अश्वम् आनय, अपान्वित आनयन and so on, innumerable meanings of the word 'आनय' will have to be acknowledged and moreover there would be no recognition (प्रत्यभिज्ञा)* of the word आनय when the sentence अश्वम् आनय is heard, because आनयन here is different from all other आनयन. So the meaning of आनय in गाम् आनय is इतरेषाधीनवितानयन (आनयन as related with other objects including the object गो) and of गो, इतरेषाधीनवित गो

* According to the dictum अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः (गो meaning 'cow' is not the same word as गो meaning 'earth', आनय in गामानय is not the same word as आनय in अश्वमानय because they have different meanings—in the former case आनय means गवान्वितानयन and in the latter अपान्वितानयन) and as such there can be no प्रत्यभिज्ञा.

(गो as related to other objects including the object आनयन). In other words, in the sentence गाम् आनय, आनयन means not the particular आनयन of गो but आनयन in general and गो means not गो as the कर्म of आनयन but गो in general, i.e., as merely related to other objects. Now the question is how from the sentence गाम् आनय does the meaning गवान्वितानयन (the bringing of a cow) and not अश्वान्वितानयन (the bringing of a horse) come to be comprehended. The answer is when different words are correlated in a sentence they denote their specific character, implied by their generic one.*

So according to the अन्विताभिधानवादिन्s, अभिधावृत्ति (of the individual words) cannot yield the meaning of the sentence (गवानयन) in the manner in which the meanings of the words are connected with each other (गवानयनत्वरूपेण) though such a meaning is present actually in the sentence itself. It is futile to expect therefore that अभिधावृत्ति will yield the suggested sense (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ) which is understandable only after the meaning of the sentence is realized.

Now there is a maxim 'such causes only are to be supposed as are appropriate to (i.e., as are sufficient to account for) the effect'. So some say—when we see a particular expression producing a suggested sense, we should infer that it is that expression which through अभिधावृत्ति has given rise to that idea and should not think of any other cause. Here व्यङ्ग्यार्थ (suggested sense) or rather the understanding of the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ being नैमित्तिक (effect), शब्द (words) may be regarded as निमित्त (cause) and the वृत्ति (function) by which the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ is presented may be said to be अभिधा. In reply to this view may be said the following :—

A निमित्त (cause) is either कारक (that which produces) or ज्ञापक (that which makes known)†. Now words cannot be regarded as कारक-निमित्त of the 'suggested sense, as it is well-known that words do not produce the things they signify. Nor can they be regarded

* This is on the principle 'सामान्यस्य विशेषं विना अपर्यवसानम्'. In the expression घटस्य रूपम्, the घटी विभक्ति ultimately means the particular relation called समवाय, though the meaning of घटी विभक्ति is सस्वन्वसामान्य (relation in general).

† In the instances विद्यया यशः and धूमेन वज्रिमान्, विद्या and धूम are कारकनिमित्त and ज्ञापकनिमित्त respectively.

as शपकनिमित्त of व्यक्तार्थ—if व्यञ्जना (process of suggestion) be denied, because a word, though शपक, cannot, through the process of अभिधा, make known a thing which has never been known as being its *meaning*. व्यक्त (what is suggested) is not known as *the meaning* because it is not संकेत i. e., no संकेत has been placed on it. It has been observed that संकेत is placed on the primary meanings of words which are correlated in a sentence and not on any other meaning (such as व्यक्तार्थ) which is known afterwards*.

Others argue about the power of अभिधा in this way :—As an arrow discharged by a strong man becomes endowed with a single power namely the संस्कार called वेग, and cuts through the enemy's armour, pierces his vitals and takes away his life, so a word may, by the single power of अभिधा, bring home to us its ordinary or current meaning, its अन्वय and the sense it suggests. In other words, according to the maxim यदपरः शब्दः स शब्दार्थः (यदर्थे यस्य शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यं स शब्दार्थः), whatever sense is apprehended as a consequence of the hearing of any words (i. e., तादर्थ्यं or import) is the primary meaning of those words. Thus अभिधाशक्ति is quite competent to express what is known as व्यक्तार्थ (suggested sense).

Those who argue in this way do not realise what तादर्थ्यं is. The तादर्थ्यं of a sentence lies in what is intended to be conveyed (निधेय) and thus consists in the meaning directly meant by the words actually used and not in anything and everything that may be implied. If anything that may be implied be included in तादर्थ्य, then पश्चिमो धावति (the latter man is running) might be a part of the तादर्थ्यं of पूर्वो धावति (the former man is running)—पश्चिम being implied by पूर्व (they being relative terms)

* The commentary named मन्दवद्वहसिनी refutes the शपक in the way :—तर्हि शपकत्वमित्यत्र शपक—शपकत्वं निति। शब्दवद्वहसि। यो हि धूमश्चिह्नं दहसि च हि नियतमव्यवहारात् तावत् एव शपकतामवृत्ते। इत्येते तु शब्दो व्यक्तार्थशपकने निमित्तमात्रं शपयते इति कथं शपकत्वम्. Smoke etc., which are शपक of fire etc. can be only when they are known to have a definite relation with the fire etc. In the present case, the words are not known to have such a (नियतसम्बन्ध or व्याप्ति) with दहसि.

[In the sentence रजः पटं गृह्य (weave a red cloth)—the विधेय (what is to be enjoined i.e., the information sought to be conveyed) may involve one, two or three things according to circumstances. “(a) If the sentence is addressed to the weaver for the first time, it involves the विधेयता (injunction) of three things, (1) the weaving—of (2) the cloth—which (3) should be red ; (b) If the man had been previously told to weave, the injunction (विधेयता) applies to (1) the cloth and (2) its red colour ; (c) if the weaving of the cloth had been enjoined before, the sentence enjoins the red colour only.” In ह्यग्नौ जुष्टा (one should perform the *homa* with curds) the injunction about the performance of *homa* having been obtained from another source i.e., from the injunction अग्निहोत्रं जुष्टाति what is enjoined (विधेय) here is that the *homa* is to be with curds. Similarly in the sentence लोहितोष्णीषा यजिज्ञः प्रचरन्ति (red-turbaned priests move along) the moving of the priests having been enjoined elsewhere, (सोमोष्णा विनातवसना यजिज्ञः प्रचरन्ति) the injunction of the sentence lies in that their turbans should be red. The तात्पर्य of the above sentences lies in their respective विधेय i.e., (1) (a) weaving (b) of cloth (c) of red colour (all the three), (2) weaving (a) cloth (b) of red colour (two), and (3) weaving cloth of red colour (one) ; performance of *homa* with curds and wearing of the red turbans by the priests. All these विधेय are शब्दोपात्त (directly apprehended from the words actually used). व्यञ्जार्थ (suggested sense), on the other hand, is neither शब्दोपात्त, nor always विधेय.

—‘यदेष वस्तु विधेयं माध्वं तथैव तगिन्नेव वस्तुनि तात्पर्यमित्युपात्तस्यैवोक्तस्यैव शब्दस्य सम्बन्धिनि शब्दोऽभिधेये तात्पर्यं पर्यवसानम्’ । ‘वाक्यान्तर्गतपदार्थेष्वप्यस्मिन्नेषु सिद्धरूपाणां प्राप्ततया विधानमनर्थकमिति साध्यरूपस्यैव विधेयत्वं यच्च च विधेयत्वं तत्रैव तदाक्यस्य तात्पर्यम्, यस्मिन् च तात्पर्यं स एव वाक्यार्थः’ । ‘यदि प्रतीतमात्रे तात्पर्यं तदा पूर्वं धावति इत्यादी पूर्वादिसमानसंबित्संबेद्यतया प्रतीतेऽपराधोऽपि कदाचित् तात्पर्यं स्यात्’ ।

‘व्यञ्जार्थ शब्दोपात्तत्वाभावात् सर्वत्र विधेयत्वाभावाच्च न तत्र प्रागुक्तनियामकं तात्पर्यं नापि शक्तिरिति भावः’ ।]

The तात्पर्य (the real sense) of the sentence ‘विषं भक्षय, मा चास्य गृहे भुक्थाः’ (*lit.* Eat poison and do not eat in this man’s house) is that ‘You should in no circumstances eat in this man’s house’. This sense is not directly expressed by the sentence, but implied by it. Then how can it be said that तात्पर्य is शब्दोपात्त or apprehended directly from the words themselves ? The answer is that the conjunctive particle ‘च’ in ‘मा चास्य गृहे भुक्थाः’ indicates that the two sentences are to be construed together as one sentence and though there cannot generally be any अङ्गाङ्गिभाव (the relation of the principal and the subordinate) between two complete sentences, yet (being the

advice of a friend) the sentence 'eat poison' cannot be taken in its literal sense and as such should be regarded as subordinate to the second sentence. The meaning of the first sentence thus comes to be 'Eating in this man's house is more harmful than eating poison' and this meaning is obtained by लक्षणा. So the whole meaning is '*You should never eat in this man's house, because eating in this man's house is worse than eating poison*'. In other words, the sentence 'eat poison' only furnishes a reason for 'not eating in this man's house'. Thus the sense arrived at does not go beyond that expressed by the words therein.

Another thing. If we accept the view that whatever comes into the mind after one hears certain words is the result of अभिधावृत्ति [on the analogy of the arrow referred to above] then in the case of the sentences 'O Brāhmaṇa, a son has been born to you', 'Your unmarried daughter is pregnant' the *feelings* of joy and sadness that come into the consciousness of the Brāhmaṇa might also be regarded as the direct meaning of words. There would, further, be no necessity of admitting लक्षणावृत्ति, for the gradually extending power of अभिधा [like that of an arrow] might account for the meaning obtained by it. Moreover there would be no reason to suppose that of श्रुति, स्मृति etc.*, each preceding one is of greater authority than each succeeding one (as is taught by Jaimini) on the ground of their relative potency to express meanings earlier. For if अभिधा be the only power which expresses all meanings, then all the meanings whether they are presented by श्रुति or स्मृति or वाक्य etc., would come through this power at one and the same time and

* श्रुतिस्मिद्धादप्रकरणव्याप्तसमाख्यानो समवाये पारदोर्बल्यमयं विप्रकर्षात् (भौः द २।३।१४) । एतेषु श्रुत्यादिषु परं परं दुर्बलं कुत अथ विप्रकर्षात् । श्रुतिर्हि स्वयमेव विनियोजी भवति निश्च तु श्रुति कल्पयित्वा विनियोजक न स्वात्मोच See भाषाभाष्यप्रकाश and अथमुपह. परमेव पारं स्वार्थे प्रमादित्वादव्युत्पन्नम् । श्रुतिस्मिद्धादोक्तो समवाय एव समवायि (एकचोपनिषाति) परस्मैतन्मूल्यपडिनेषु परस्मै दोर्बलं दुर्बलत्वम् । श्रुत्यादीनां मध्ये यदपेक्षया यत् परं तदपेक्षया तद् दुर्बलमिति यावत् । दुर्बलत्वे द्विगुणार्धं विप्रकर्षादिति । अथैव विनियोगस्य विप्रकर्षात् दूरवर्तितादिसर्वं, विस्मृतादिसर्वस्याप्युक्त्यादिति यावत् (Jhalakīrī's Kīya-prakāśa. Ch. १.)

thus no distinction in point of authority would be attached to any of them on the ground of expressing the meaning earlier.

If व्यञ्जना is discarded, there would be nothing to remind us of anything indecorous in expressions like रुचिदुर, because the portion चिदु which is objectionable, meaning a private part of the female body, is not an independent word here, and, as such, cannot be correlated to any other word and denote anything by अभिधा.

Then again if the function of व्यञ्जना be not admitted as distinct from अभिधा there would be no classification of दोषs into नित्यदोष and अनित्यदोष (permanent and non-permanent defects). च्युतसंस्कृति (grammatical mistake) is a नित्यदोष being always a defect and श्रुतिकडत्व is an अनित्यदोष being a defect when occurring in words suggesting the sentiment of love but an excellence when the sentiment suggested is रौद्र (furious). The underlying idea is that harsh sounds help the suggestion of the sentiment of resentment but retard that of the sentiment of love. For, there is no difference, in the meaning of a word (expressed by the power of अभिधा) whether used in connection with शृङ्गार or रौद्र, and as such, if अभिधा be the only function which expresses the meanings, then श्रुतिकडत्व always would either be a दोष or a गुण and there would be no such classification as नित्यदोष and अनित्यदोष. If, however, the power of व्यञ्जना be admitted, it can explain the harsh sounds as helping the suggestion of the sentiment of resentment and retarding that of the sentiment of love and thus justify the classification of दोषs into नित्य and अनित्य.

Sometimes the synonyms of a word cannot bring out all that is intended to be conveyed by the word itself. The reason is—of synonyms some are capable of *suggesting* the appropriate things, while others are not. In the sentence 'द्वयं गतं सम्प्रति शोचनीयतां समागमप्रार्थनया कपालिनः'—the pitiableness of the situation implied by the word कपालिनः cannot be conveyed by its synonym पिनाकिनः, though there is absolutely no difference between the *denotation* (वाच्यार्थ) of the two words, both being names of Śiva.

This also proves the existence of the power of suggestion (व्यञ्जना) is distinct from अभिप्राय. The denotation (वाच्यार्थ) of a word is the same to all persons but the suggested sense differs according to the speaker and the person spoken to. 'गतोऽस्तमव' (the sun has set) may suggest various things. It may suggest (1) the idea of taking rest for the night, when addressed by one labourer to another, (2) the idea of taking the opportunity of attacking the enemy, when addressed by the general to the king, (3) the idea of dispersing for twilight prayers, when addressed by a religious student to another, and so on.

The difference between any two things is known from their having different properties and different causes. The वाच्यार्थ and व्यङ्ग्यार्थ have different properties and their causes are also different. So वाच्यार्थ is different from व्यङ्ग्यार्थ. The following seven points explain their different nature and causes.

1 स्वरूप or character

[In some cases the expressed meaning is negative while the suggested meaning is affirmative, in others the expressed meaning is a doubt the suggested meaning is a certainty sometimes the expressed meaning is reproach, the suggested meaning is praise]

2 काल or time—The expressed meaning is comprehended first and then the suggested meaning.

3 आशय or conveying agent—The expressed meaning is conveyed by a word, while the suggested meaning may be conveyed by a word, by a part of the word, by a letter, by style or by the meaning of a word or words.

4 निमित्त or means of knowledge—The expressed meaning is understood with the help of grammar, lexicon etc., while the suggested meaning is understood from context and other things as well as by grammar etc.

5 वाय or effect—One who understands the expressed meaning is called बोद्धा (intelligent), while one who understands the suggested meaning is entitled to be called विद्वन् (cultured), further, the expressed meaning brings about a simple comprehension (प्रतीतिमात्र), while the suggested meaning excites an exquisite charm.

6. संख्या or number—The expressed meaning is only one while the suggested meaning may be manifold.

7. विषय or the object—The expressed meaning may be intended for one person, while the suggested meaning for a different person.

Not only वाच्य (expressed meaning) and व्यङ्ग्य (suggested meaning) differ from each other but there is difference between वाचक (what is expressive) and व्यञ्जक (what is suggestive) also. A वाचक is a word expressive of the meaning which is संकेतित (i. e., the meaning on which the संकेत of the word has been placed); a व्यञ्जक on the other hand is not necessarily a word, because meanings are also suggestive [a meaning cannot have a संकेत on another meaning].

In गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्य काव्य (a kāvya in which the suggested meaning is not more charming than the expressed meaning) also the suggested sense (which is subordinate to the expressed sense) is not denoted by the words of the sentence, nor does it fall within its import (तात्पर्य); yet it is cognized and this cognition occurs through the व्यञ्जनावृत्ति. This is another reason for admitting the व्यञ्जनावृत्ति.

[Now begins the refutation of the theory that व्यञ्जना is identical with लक्षणा].

‘रामोऽस्मि सर्वं सहे’ (p. 213)—‘I am Rāma and shall bear everything’, ‘रामोऽसौ भुवनेषु विक्रमगुणैः प्राप्तः प्रसिद्धिं पराम्’ (p. 201)—‘He is Rāma, who has attained high fame for the excellence of his valour’, ‘रामेण प्रियजीवितेन तु कृतं प्रेम्णः प्रिये नोचितम्’ (p. 260, notes)—‘O love, I who am Rāma and too fond of my life have not done what befits love’,—in these sentences the word Rāma respectively means ‘one who is known to have suffered all kinds of grief’ ‘one who pleases everybody’ and ‘a cruel being’—and these meanings are लक्ष्यार्थ (obtained by लक्षणा). These meanings are also the causes of peculiar appellations like अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितवाच्यलक्षणा, अत्यन्त्यतिरस्कृतवाच्यलक्षणा etc. The comprehension of लक्ष्यार्थ is dependent upon both शब्द and अर्थ [लक्ष्यार्थ is brought about by शब्द, hence it is dependent on शब्द; मुख्यार्थवाच or the incompatibility of primary meaning is a necessary condition in लक्षणा and so a knowledge of the primary meaning precedes लक्षणाज्ञान;]

and hence it is dependent on अर्थ]. लक्षणा in the above cases is obviously dependent upon प्रकरण (context) and other conditions such as the peculiarity of the speaker, the person spoken to, etc. Now it will be recalled that in व्यञ्जना also we find all these conditions fulfilled. We have seen that व्यङ्ग्यार्थs are diverse [as in the example 'गतोस्तमर्क'] according to circumstances अर्थान्तरसम्मितत्व, अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाच्यत्व etc., pertain also to व्यङ्ग्यार्थ. व्यङ्ग्यार्थ, for its comprehension, is also dependent upon शब्द, अर्थ, प्रकरण etc. Then what is the necessity of admitting व्यञ्जना as distinct from लक्षणा ?

The answer to this question is as follows :—

Though there may be several लक्ष्यार्थs of a word, yet in the same sentence one लक्ष्यार्थ only is applicable, just like one वाच्यार्थ (expressed meaning) of a word which has several expressed meanings (cf. अग्निधामूलव्यङ्ग्य), but there may be many व्यङ्ग्यार्थs of one and the same sentence. Secondly the लक्ष्यार्थ must have a direct constant connection (नियतसम्बन्ध) such as सामीप्य, सादृश्य etc, with the वाच्यार्थ, but the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ under the influence of context etc, may have an accidental connection (अनियतसम्बन्ध—the connection other than सादृश्य, सामीप्य etc), or an indirect or remote connection (सम्बन्धसम्बन्ध—connection with something else which has a connection with the expressed meaning)* Thirdly in लक्षणा primary meaning must be barred but in व्यञ्जना this is not necessary. Fourthly it has already been pointed out that

* By नियतसम्बन्ध is meant such well known relations as सादृश्य, सामीप्य, विरोध etc. In the verse चत्ता एव etc, (p. 261) the expressed sense consists in prohibition from entering the bed, while the suggested sense is just its opposite. Here the सम्बन्ध is विरोध and as such नियत. In the verse 'कम्प वा ष षोऽहं रोगो' (p. 257) the expressed sense is waywardness on the part of the नायिका and the suggested sense is 'her lips have been bitten by a bee and not by her paramour'. The connection between these two senses is not well known and as such अनियत. In the verse विपरीतार (p. 264) the word हृदि suggests that his right eye is the sun, closing of this eye implies sunset, the sunset implies the closing of the lotuspetales, the closing of the lotuspetales implies in its turn the confinement of Brahmī and so on. Here the expressed sense gives rise to one suggested sense from which follows a series of other suggested senses. Hence the relation between the expressed sense and the last suggested sense is only indirect or remote (सम्बन्धसम्बन्ध).

in प्रयोजनलक्षणा, the function of व्यञ्जना is an essential factor in bringing about the cognition of प्रयोजन. Fifthly अभिधा and लक्षणा are closely connected, as both of them are dependent on समय—the समय (convention) in the case of लक्षणा being मुख्यार्थवाध, तद्योग and either रूढि or प्रयोजन. So लक्षणा is, as it were, the tail of अभिधा. [But व्यञ्जना has been shown to be different from अभिधा, so it is also different from लक्षणा]. Sixthly व्यञ्जना sometimes follows लक्षणा, [so one is different from the other]. Not that व्यञ्जना always follows लक्षणा, for व्यञ्जना may be based upon अभिधा as well. Not that व्यञ्जना is dependent either on लक्षणा or on अभिधा, for it is found to be cognized even from letters and syllables which do not denote anything at all. Not that व्यञ्जना is based upon sound alone, for it may proceed from sidelong glances and other gestures. From all these considerations it follows that suggestion as a process (व्यापार) is far different from the processes of अभिधा, लक्षणा, and तात्पर्य and cannot be rejected.

The Vedāntins (also the grammarian Bhartṛhari) hold that the meaning of the sentence, 'comprehended, as it is, through a single indivisible cognition' (अखण्डबुद्धिनिर्ग्राह्य), [and not through the separate comprehensions of the meanings of the words] is what is expressed (वाच्य) and therefore what is expressive (वाचक) is the whole sentence [and not the words]. According to them the suggested sense is not beyond the range of what the sentence denotes and as such the admission of a separate वृत्ति like व्यञ्जना is not necessary. In answer to this it will suffice to say that in practical life (व्यवहारदशा) even Vedantists cannot do away with the consideration of words and their meanings. [The words and their meanings being recognised, व्यञ्जनावृत्ति may be established by various arguments cited above].

The Naiyāyikas and rhetoricians like Mahimabhaṭṭa deny the necessity of admitting व्यञ्जनावृत्ति and derive the व्यञ्जनार्थ from inference in the following way :—

There is certainly some relation between the suggested meaning and the expressed meaning, otherwise anything and

everything could be suggested from any word. So what is involved in a case of *suggestion* is this—

(a) There is a constant relationship or invariable concomitance (व्याप्ति) between every व्यङ्ग्यार्थ and the वाच्यार्थ which suggests it, the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ being व्यापक (साध्य) and the वाच्यार्थ being व्याप्य (हेतु), or in other words, the हेतु (वाच्यार्थ) is in what is already known to be साध्याधिकरण, that is to say, the हेतु is सपक्षवृत्ति.

(b) हेतु (वाच्यार्थ) does not occur in any thing which is not a receptacle of साध्य (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ) or in other words, हेतु is नियत or विपक्षव्यावृत्त.

(c) वाच्यार्थ is found in that which is to have the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ and therefore the हेतु is धर्मिनिष्ठ or पक्षवृत्ति*.

So all the conditions of अनुमान viz, सपक्षवृत्ति, विपक्षव्यावृत्ति and धर्मिनिष्ठत्व (पक्षवृत्तित्व) of हेतु are fulfilled whenever a thing is said to be suggested

As an illustration the following verse may be cited,—

भ्रम धार्मिक ! विश्रम्भ. स शुनकोऽथ मारितस्तेन ।
गोदानदीवच्छुभ्रवासीना वृषसिंहेन ॥

[Sanskrit version of the Prakrit śloka]

‘O virtuous man, you roam about here (at home) with a confident heart ; that dog has been to-day killed by that mighty lion, living in the bower on the bank of the Godāvari.’

* This is in accordance with the explanation of the expression व्याप्तत्वेन नियतधर्मिनिष्ठत्वेन च as व्याप्तत्वेन, नियतत्वेन and धर्मिनिष्ठत्वेन. Another explanation is that व्याप्तत्व implies both सपक्षवृत्ति and विपक्षव्यावृत्ति and नियतधर्मिनिष्ठत्व implies पक्षवृत्ति. According to Māheśvara व्याप्तत्व implies विपक्षव्यावृत्ति, and नियतधर्मिनिष्ठत्व implies सपक्षवृत्ति and पक्षवृत्ति. व्याप्तत्वेनेत्यनेन सपक्षवृत्तम्, नियतत्व विपक्षव्यावृत्तम्, धर्मिनिष्ठत्वं धर्मो पक्षवृत्तित्वम्, तेन पक्षवृत्तित्वम्.

The following instance of the inference of the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ will make the argument clear. ‘इदं गोदावरीनिकुञ्चं शभीरभमवायोग्यम्, सिद्धवत्ताम्’ or ‘गोदावरीतीरदेशो भीरवा चममवीय तदीयसिद्धोपपत्त्ये’. Here गोदावरीनिकुञ्च is पक्ष, सिद्धवत्ता is हेतु, भीरवभमवायोग्यत्व is साध्य, दिग्गन्तयादिपदमविज्ञेय where सिद्धवत्ता and भीरवभमवायोग्यत्व are both found is सपक्ष (निर्दिष्टसाध्याधिकरण).

[Were the inadvisability of the man's going to the bower on the bank of the Godāvarī is suggested by the speaker, who is a woman of loose character, so that she might enjoy there the company of her lover without any hindrance.]

The advice to roam about in the house (on account of safety due to the death of the dog) leads to the inference of the danger of roaming on the bank of the Godāvarī by reason of the lion's presence there. The roaming of a coward is always preceded by a certainty as to the absence of all causes of fear. And hence the advice to roam about in the house. The knowledge of the lion's presence on the Godāvarī serves as a cause of fear. [From this is inferred the advice not to go to the bower on the bank of the Godāvarī *and this is suggested meaning*].

So what is called the suggested meaning can be arrived at by the process of अनुमान.

This view may be refuted thus:—Even a coward (श्व-भीरु i. e., one afraid of a dog) often goes to a place where there is a cause of fear for reasons such as orders of the preceptor or master, love for his beloved and so forth. Therefore the proposition 'the roaming of a coward is always preceded by a certainty as to the absence of all causes of fear' (यद् यद् भीरुभ्रमणं तत्तद् भयकारणनिवृत्त्युपलब्धिपूर्वकम्) is not invariably true. Thus the हेतु is अनेकान्तिक. And again, a brave virtuous man might fear the dog for its impure touch but, being brave, would not fear the lion. So 'the knowledge of the lion's presence on the Godāvarī' can co-exist with the opposite of what we want to establish, namely, with 'the roaming there of a coward (श्व-भीरु)'. Thus the हेतु is विरुद्ध (भीरुभ्रमणेन साध्याभावेन व्याप्तत्वात् विरुद्धम्). And further the presence of the lion is not known from direct knowledge or inference but from the words (of a person of questionable character) and as such no reliance can be placed upon it. So the हेतु (which is the lion's presence) is असिद्ध. Thus the हेतु being अनेकान्तिक, विरुद्ध and असिद्ध cannot establish anything.

Similarly in the verse निःशेषच्युतचन्दनं etc., the final meaning is that the messenger friend (दूती) of the speaker went to the latter's lover *for enjoyment*, and this meaning is brought about

by the fact of the removal of the sandal paint from her breasts and similar circumstances. Now if the fact of the going to the man be an अनुमान, the हेतु must be 'removal of the sandal paint etc., caused by the dalliance with that man'. This हेतु is अनैकान्तिक (not invariably concomitant with dalliance), for the reason that it may be caused by other circumstances also, such as bathing and as a matter of fact, it is so stated in the verse itself. The upholder of the suggestion theory can explain it as a case of suggestion (व्यञ्जना) due to association with the word अथम (wretch) applied to the lover (which suggests infidelity). It cannot be argued that the epithet 'wretch' may also lead to अनुमान, for the simple reason that the fact of his being a wretch is not something already known from other means of proof. [If धूम is not known from before, it cannot be the basis of the अनुमान of वद्धि].

As to how a word etc., can, in the absence of व्याप्ति, yield, by suggestion, the intended meaning (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ), it may be replied that व्यञ्जना does not need actual व्याप्ति and पक्षधर्मता (conditions of valid inference) but mere possibility (सम्भावना) of these, which is never absent in a case of व्यञ्जना.*

CHAPTER VI

Lowest kind of poetry (अवकाव्य or चित्र)

The lowest kind of poetry is of two kinds—शब्दचित्र and अर्थचित्र (called वाच्यचित्र also). In शब्दचित्र, शब्दs (i. e., शब्दालङ्कारs—figures of speech depending for their charm on sounds, such as अनुप्रास and यमक) and in अर्थचित्र, अर्थs (i. e., अर्थालङ्कारs—figures of speech depending for their charm on meanings, such as उपमा, रूपक, व्यतिरेक etc.) are intended to produce charm. शब्द and अर्थ do

* व्यञ्जनायां न व्याप्तिर्वापि पक्षधर्मताया निर्वहणम् अहम् । किन्तु सम्भावित्वादपि एवविधाद एव-
विशोऽर्थः प्रतीयते (प्रदीपः).

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* व्यञ्जनायां न व्याप्तिर्नापि पक्षधर्मताया निहारणम् षड्वम् । किन्तु सम्भावितवादपि एवविधाद एव-
विधीर्यः प्रतीयते (प्रदीपः).

not operate quite independently of each other but the prominence of one or the other determines the name of the kāvya. Thus when शब्द is more prominent than अर्थ, the kāvya is शब्दचित्र and when अर्थ is more prominent than शब्द, the kāvya is अर्थचित्र. In both these kinds of poetry there is no clear suggestion of रस, though there are विभाव, अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव. Hence they are अव्यङ्ग्य (almost devoid of suggestiveness) and this is what constitutes their inferiority.

CHAPTER VII

दोष (Poetic defects)

मुख्यार्थहृतिदोषो रसश्च मुख्यस्तदाश्रयाद् वाच्यः ।

उभयोपयोगिनः स्युः शब्दाद्यास्तेन तेष्वपि सः ॥

A दोष is what detracts the principal meaning. By 'principal meaning' should be understood रस* and वाच्य (the sense conveyed by the words), which is an essential factor for the manifestation of रस †. Words (शब्द), letters (वर्ण) and arrangement (रचना=व्यवस्था or आनुपूर्वी) are really the instruments by which रस is suggested and sense conveyed, and thus दोष pertains to words, letters and arrangement as well ‡.

[मुख्यार्थ is the thing intended to be conveyed and anything that injures it must be regarded as a दोष or defect. In a kāvya with रस what is intended is that रस should be realized and realized without delay and that its beauty should not be impaired. In a kāvya without रस i. e., having अर्थ or meaning only, what is intended is that the meaning should be understood and under-

* रस includes भाव, रसाभास, भावाभास etc. (रस्यते इति व्युत्पत्त्या रसशब्देन भावादिरपुप-संगृह्यते—संकेत०).

† तस्य रसस्याश्रयभूतत्वाद् वाच्योऽप्यर्थोऽपि मुख्यः । अपिशब्दोऽव लुप्तो ज्ञेयः (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनौ) ; वाच्यः शब्दबोध्योऽर्थो मुख्य इत्यन्वयः । (विवरण०). शब्दबोध्योऽपीति—एतेन वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यङ्गाः संगृह्यन्ते (Jhalkikar).

‡ न केवलं रसवाच्योः, शब्दादिषु स दोषो वाच्यः । (संकेत०).

stood without delay and that it should be charming. So anything that causes the रस to remain unrealized or the meaning to remain un-understood anything that causes the रस to be realized or the meaning to be understood at a delay and anything that takes from the charmingness of the रस or of the meaning, will be termed दोष. Thus it is evident that दोष appertains to रस and अर्थ, but as words are the substratum of रस and अर्थ, दोष is possible to be found in शब्द as well. On this consideration is based the division of दोष into three classes—रसदोष, अर्थदोष and शब्ददोष.

'उद्दिश्यप्रतीतिविधातलचणोऽपकर्षो हतिशब्दार्थः । उद्दिष्ट्या च प्रतीतिः रसवत्यविलम्बिता अनपहृत-
रसविषया च, नीरसे त्वविलम्बिता चमत्कारिणी चार्थविषया । तथा च तादृशप्रतीतिविधातकलं
सर्वेषामविशिष्टम् । यतो दृष्टेय क्वचिदसंस्थाप्रतीतिरेव, क्वचित् प्रतीयमानस्यापकर्षः, क्वचित् विलम्बः । एवं
नीरसे क्वचिदर्थस्य सुलभभूतस्याप्रतीतिरेव, क्वचिद् विलम्बेन प्रतीतिः, क्वचिदचमत्कारितेत्यनुभवसिद्धम्' । (प्रदीप०).

'दृष्टेयं हि क्वचिद् रसस्यार्थस्य वा अप्रतीतिरेव, क्वचिद् विलम्बेन प्रतीतिः, क्वचिद् रसस्य मोत्कर्षः,
क्वचिदर्थप्रतीतिज्ञातापि न चमत्कारिणी ; तत्कारणञ्च तत्तत्स्थाने स स दोष एव' । (विवरण०).

'न केवलं रसवाच्योः, शब्दादिषु स दोषो वाच्यः । शब्दादीनां रसे वाच्यं चीपयोगसद्वावादोषाः
सुारिथ्यः । (संकेत०).

'तदुभयाश्रयत्वात् पदपदैकदेशादेषां दृष्टता बोद्धव्या' । (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी).

The दोष which directly affects the realization of रस is a रसदोष. This is caused when in a kāvya any व्यभिचारिभाव or any सञ्चारिभाव or any रस is mention-
ed, by its own name, when विभाव, अनुभाव or व्यभिचारिभाव which are adverse to
the रस under delineation, are described, and so on. The दोष which does not
remain a दोष when the word the use of which has caused the दोष in question
is substituted by its synonym is called शब्ददोष. शब्ददोष may be defined also as
a दोष which makes itself felt immediately after the words are heard (i. e.,
even before the logical connection between the words is known). The दोष
which remains a दोष even when the word the use of which has caused the दोष
is substituted by its synonym is अर्थदोष. अर्थदोष may be also defined as a दोष
which is known after the sense of the words has been comprehended and is
immediately after the words have been heard.

रसदोषाणां हाते बोद्धव्यं 'व्यभिचारिभावो विभावो सञ्चारिभावो रसो रसदोषः' इति ।

'तत्र विविधोऽप्यर्थः विविधः—शब्ददोषो दोषो रसदोषो दोषो अर्थदोषो दोषः ।' इति ।

प्रतीयमानाः शब्दाः, ततः परं रसोदयस्य रसस्य रसदोषो दोषः, रसस्य रसदोषो दोषः । (उच्यते०).

'एवञ्च शब्दपरिहासिद्वयस्य रसदोषो दोषो रसदोषो दोषः' इति ।

परिहासः स शब्ददोष एव वा रसदोष एव वा अर्थदोष एव वा । (उच्यते०).

रसदोष is a direct दोष (i. e., directly affects रस), अर्थदोष is somewhere a direct and somewhere an indirect दोष and शब्ददोष is always an indirect दोष. In a kāvya having रस, रसदोष is a direct and अर्थदोष an indirect दोष. In a kāvya having meaning only (and not रस) अर्थदोष is a direct दोष. शब्ददोष impairs the charmingness of रस and अर्थ indirectly and as such it is an indirect दोष. शब्ददोष is of three varieties—पदगत, पदांशगत and वाक्यगत (appertaining to a word, part of a word and a sentence). रचना must be included in पददोष or वाक्यदोष.

‘तत्र रसदोषाणां साक्षाद् विधातकत्वम्, अर्थदोषाणां क्वचित् साक्षात्, क्वचिच्च परम्परया, शब्द-
दोषाणान् परम्परयैव’ । (विवरण०).

‘शब्दस्तु विधा, पदं तदेकदेशो वाक्यं च, एवञ्च तदाश्रितः शब्ददोषोऽपि त्रिविधः’ । (प्रदीप०).]

A. शब्ददोष*

A word is defective when it is—

1. श्रुतिकष्ट (unpleasant to the ear)—आलिङ्गितः स तन्वङ्गा कार्तार्थ्यं (कृतार्थतां) लभते कदा. Here the word कार्तार्थ्यं is harsh and unpleasant to the ear. [स्वायत्ते शब्दप्रयोगे कर्णोपतापकशब्दप्रयोगेण श्रोतुरुद्देशो रसापकर्षाय].

2. च्युतसंस्कृति (lacking in grammatical correctness)—दीनं त्वामनु-
नाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः. Here the आत्मनेपद in अनुनाथते is grammatically wrong. आत्मनेपद of the root नाथ is possible only in the sense of benediction (आशिषि नाथः—Pāṇini, 2. 3. 55). Here the sense is *begging*.

3. अप्रयुक्त (unusual i. e., though formally correct, yet not sanc-
tioned by usage). The word दैवत if used in masculine form (though it is mentioned as masculine and neuter in lexicons) would be अप्रयुक्त †.

4. असमर्थ (lacking the शक्ति to signify the intended meaning in
the particular usage, though it has that शक्ति in other combinations).
सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हन्ति (गच्छति) सम्प्रति सादरम्—Here the verb हन्ति has been
used in the sense of ‘going’, a sense which the verb, when used
independently i. e., without any उपसर्ग or उपपद, cannot denote ‡.

* तत्र रसो वाक्यार्थप्रतीतिपूर्वकः, वाक्यार्थप्रतीतिर्वाक्यात्, वाक्यञ्च पदार्थम्, पदैकदेशादयोऽपि
पदपूर्वका इति प्रथमतः पददोषलक्षणमारभते—दृष्टं पदमित्यादि । (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनौ).

† नापि असमर्थ इत्यादौ अतिव्याप्तिः, तेषामुद्धतिपद्धतीत्यादौ प्रयोगानुमत्या सामान्यतो निषेधाभावात् ।

‡ ‘हन् हिंसागम्योः’—इति गमनार्थे परिपठितोऽपि हन्तिस्तत्प्रत्यायने स्वरूपाद्योग्यः । प्रहृतोद्धत-
जङ्घादिभूषणसन्धानेन गतेः प्रत्यायकत्वेन न तत्पाठवैयर्थ्यम् । एवञ्च ‘इड् अध्ययने’—इत्यध्ययने परिपठितस्यापीड्-

5. निहतार्थ (used in a sense which is not generally known). The usual meaning of the word शोणित is blood. If it is used in the sense of 'made ruddy' it will be निहतार्थ.*

6. अनुचितार्थ (indicative of an improper sense)—रणाश्वमेधे पशुतामुपागताः i. e., they have attained the position of sacrificial beasts in the battle—अश्वमेध. The intended meaning is that those who are killed in battle attain Heaven like the beasts killed in the अश्वमेध sacrifice. Here the word पशु indicates cowardliness which is quite reverse of bravery [which is intended to be conveyed] and as such improper in its use.

7. निरर्थक (useless or redundant)—उत्फुल्लकमलकेसरपरागगौरधुते ! मम हि गौति. Here the word हि has no meaning and therefore redundant.

8. अवाचक (not expressive of the meaning in which it is used). अमर्षश्च्येन जनस्य जन्तुना, न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः. The word जन्तु means 'animal' but here it is used in the sense of 'not generous' a sense which the word never expresses †.

9. अधील (indecorous). Indecorous words may imply (a) indecency, (b) disgust or (c) inauspiciousness and therefore they are of three kinds.

धातोरधिं विना तत्र प्रयोगेऽगामर्थमिति बोध्यम् (Jhalkikar). समर्थसौवासामर्थे विरुद्धमिति चेत्—न । उपसन्दानोपजीवित्वात् सामर्थ्यस्य—यथा हनधातो पद्वतिजघनजङ्घादियु पदादियदीपसन्दानेन मार्गाद्यर्थोपसन्दानेन वा गतो सामर्थ्यम्, न पुनरविशिष्टस्य (प्रदीपः) । उपसन्दान यत्किञ्चित् सङ्कारम् । पादाभ्यां हन्यते गम्यते इति पद्वतिमार्गः । हनधातो क्तिन् प्रत्ययः । वक्षं हन्ति गच्छतीति जघनम् । अद्वन्यते कुटिलं गच्छतीति जङ्घा (Jhalkikar). अत हन्तेः पदैकदेशत्वेऽपि प्रकृतिगतत्वात् पददीपता बोध्या । (उच्यते).

* मूदेऽप्यर्थे कचित् प्रयोगाप्रामयुक्तश्चरः (प्रदीपः). कचिदिति—श्रेयसमकादित्यतिरिक्तम्यदेऽपि कचिदित्यर्थः । अमयुक्तस्य तु श्रेयसमकादिनिर्वाहाय एव प्रयोग इति ततो भेदः (Jhalkikar).

† अत्र पूर्वाद्धे दादिद्वयपापविघातकतया दावत्वं विरचितमिति द्वितीयाद्धे तद्विपरीत्यप्रदर्शकं जन्तुपदमदातरि प्रयुक्तम् (प्रदीपः). An असमर्थ word though generally incapable of expressing the intended meaning does so in certain cases (e. g., the root हन् can express the meaning 'to go' when used with an उपसर्ग or उपपद), while an अवाचक word can never express the meaning intended to be expressed by it. अवाचकं विरचितधर्मविरहितस्य विरचितधर्मिणः कचि न वाचकं यत्तदित्यर्थः । अत एवाममर्षाद्भेदः, तस्य कविशक्ति-सोपारता । (प्रदीपः).

(a) साधनं सुमहद् यस्य—He whose साधन or army is vast. The word साधन means also the male organ and as such is of indecent implication.

(b) मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन ददती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा. Here the word वायु reminds one of अपान वायु and as such arouses disgust [अत्र वायुशब्दोऽपान-वायुं स्मारयति, न तु तदर्थतया वाक्यमुपपद्यते].

(c) मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्. Here the word विनाश means अदर्शन (disappearance) but has an inauspicious implication, namely, death.

10. सन्दिग्ध (ambiguous)—आशीःपरम्परां वन्द्यां कर्णे कृत्वा कृपां कुरु. Here the exact meaning of the word वन्द्यां is doubtful. It may be taken as a qualifying adjective to आशीःपरम्परां and may mean 'you extend your mercy to us after hearing our reverent and continuous benediction. It may also be taken as the locative form of the word वन्दी (a forcibly captured woman) and may mean 'after hearing the continuous benedictions, may you extend your mercy to the captured woman'. Thus the word वन्द्यां is ambiguous.

11. अप्रतीत (not easily intelligible being used in a sense known only in a technical literature). The word आशय in the sense of वासना is a technical expression known only to the Yogaśāstra, and as such, if used in a kāvya would be अप्रतीत.*

12. ग्राम्य (vulgar)—(तव) कटिश्च हरते मनः (your buttocks also captivate my heart). The word कटि is vulgar ; words used by cultured people to signify buttocks are श्रोणी, नितम्ब etc.

13. नेयार्थ (used in a secondary or figurative sense which is not admissible).—तव मुखं चन्द्रं चपेटापातनातिथिं (recipient of a slap) करोति. Here चपेटापातनातिथिं by लक्षणा means निर्जितम् (surpassed). Here लक्षणा is not based upon रूढि or upon any special purpose to be served (प्रयोजन).

14. छिष्ट (obscure)—अत्रिलोचनसम्भूतज्योतिरुद्गमभासिभिः सदृशं तव चेष्टितम् (your conduct or fame is like those that bloom with the rise of the

* नञोऽप्यर्थकतया शब्दानुशासनातिरिक्तशास्त्रमात्रप्रसिद्धमित्यर्थः । अतएव अप्रयुक्ताद् भेदः, तस्यान्यत्रापि प्रसिद्धेः । (प्रदीपः) ।

luminary born of the eyes of Atri (तव चेष्टितं चरितं यश इत्यर्थः, अत्रिलोचनात् सम्भूतं यद् ज्योतिश्चन्द्रस्तत्सोऽहमेव उदयेन भासिभिर्भास्यमानशीले. कुमुदैरित्यर्थः, सपुष्पम्)

[Here by 'the luminary born of the eyes of Atri' is meant the moon and by 'those that bloom with the rise of the moon' we meant the white lilies. Thus the meaning of the whole thing is 'your fame is as white as the white lilies'. Here the comprehension of this meaning of the compound अत्रिलोचन etc., is hampered by the fact that 'अत्रिलोचनसम्भूतञ्चोति' may mean also the brightness coming out of the eyes of Atri and further that with the rise of the moon bloom not only the lilies but other flowers as well.— अयमाशयः—अत्रिलोचनसम्भूतेत्यादौ सामान्यतोऽन्यथोधाविलम्बोऽपि अत्रिलोचनसम्भूतव्यनेन विवक्षितविशेषस्य चन्द्रस्य न द्रागुपपत्तिरिति, चक्षुर्ज्योतिर्योऽपि तथात्वात् चन्द्रोदयमासित्वेन कुमुदस्यापि न द्रागुपपत्तिरिति. चन्द्रविकासकृत्सुमान्तरसाधारणत्वात्—[Jhalkikar].*

15. अविसृष्टविधेयाश (of unemphasised predicate).

[Every sentence is made up of two parts उद्देश्य or अनुवाय and विधेय. उद्देश्य or अनुवाय is the subordinate and विधेय the principal factor in the sentence. उद्देश्य is a thing already known and विधेय is a thing with which we want to establish a previously unknown connection of the उद्देश्य by means of the sentence. उद्देश्य is the subject and विधेय is what is said of the subject i.e., predicate. In the sentence गङ्गाजलं पेयम् the उद्देश्य is गङ्गाजलं and the विधेय is its पेयता (drinkableness). When the विधेय is so put that it is not known as the predominant element of the sentence, i.e., when due emphasis is not put on the विधेय, the fault that arises is known as अविसृष्टविधेयाश.—अविसृष्टविधेयाशम्—अविसृष्टः प्राधान्येन अनिर्दिष्टो विधेयाशो यत्र तत्। प्राधान्यस्य विधिप्रतीतियोग्यता (प्रदीपः).]

इदमतीर्ह्यशविधेयभावविषयस्यवगतव्यम्—यच्छब्दप्रतिपाद्यं सिद्धत्वेन प्रतीयमानमनुवायमुद्देश्यम्, तदादि-मदप्रतिपाद्यमुद्देश्यसम्बन्धितया अपूर्वबोधविषयीभूतं विधेयम्, यथा 'यं क्रियावान् स पण्डितः' इत्यादौ क्रियावत्समुद्दिष्टाभेदेन पण्डितः स्वस्वपक्षत्वेन पण्डितत्वं वा विधीयते, यद्यपि यत्तच्छब्दो सर्वत्र न प्रयुज्येते तथापि गन्त्येते तावन्ति (Jhalkikar)].

In the verse मूर्धामुदृच्छन्निरलगत्—etc., the intended meaning is that the *greatness* of my (Rāvaṇa's) heads *has turned out to be false* as I have to make an effort to guard my city and not that my heads have already *false greatness*. 'उदृच्छन्निरलगत्...मिथ्यामहिम्नाम्' is an adjective to मूर्धाम्, and has been used with a view to emphasise the

* क्रिट्वादिदोषतयं (क्रिटलम् अविसृष्टविधेयत्वं विरुद्धमतिरूपस्य) पदान्तरमाहित्येनैव सम्भवति । तदा च यदि तयोः पदयोः समासस्यैव समासिनेकपदात् पददोषता । असमासि वाच्यदोषत्वमेव । इतरथा तु समासोऽसमासौ च पददोषतयैव, तृतीयपदभेदेत्येवैव दृष्टत्वादिति (प्रदीपः) ।

एते च क्रिट्वादयः समासगतौ एव पददोषाः (माहित्यदर्पणः).

मिथ्यात्व of महिमा, but मिथ्या being an adjective to महिमन् is a कर्मधारयसमास, it is in a relation of subordination (उपसर्जन) to महिमन् and hence it could not express the required emphasis and thus we have अविमृष्ट-विधेयांश here. If we express the same idea by an adjective i. e., keeping the word मिथ्या by itself (not part of a compound) and assigning it a proper position in the sentence, then this fault would disappear.*

16. विरुद्धमतिकृत (of repugnant signification)—अकार्यमित्रमेकोऽसौ (He alone is a friend without any selfish motive). Here the word अकार्यमित्र is विरुद्धमतिकृत inasmuch as it may give rise to another idea also, viz., a friend in अकार्य or evil deeds. The words भवानीपति अम्बिकारमण etc., are equally विरुद्धमतिकृत. The former means the husband of भवानी (the wife of भव i. e., of शिव) and thereby gives rise to the signification that the goddess has a husband other than भव ; the latter also gives rise to a signification which is repugnant, its literal meaning being 'one who delights in the company of अम्बिका (mother).'

Excepting च्युतसंस्कृतित्व, असमर्थत्व and निरर्थकत्व, all other afore-said दोषs occur in वाक्य (sentence) also ; and some of them occur in parts of words (पदांश) as well.

['When a दोष occurs in more than one word *mutually related with each other* by आकाङ्क्षा, the दोष becomes a वाक्यदोष ; when it occurs in a single word in a sentence it is पददोष. Now च्युतसंस्कृतित्व, असमर्थत्व and निरर्थकत्व are दोषs which make the words affected by them devoid of meaning and thus incapable of having any logical connection (अन्वय) with other words in the sentence and as such, such words cannot have any आकाङ्क्षा with other words. These दोषs cannot, therefore, be वाक्यदोषs.—

* मिथ्यामहिमत्वं 'महिमा मिथ्या' इति रीत्या महिम्नो मिथ्यात्वम्, अनुवादम् उद्देश्यम्, प्राप्तस्य धर्मान्तरप्राप्तये कथनमुद्देशः ; विधेयं साध्यम्, अप्राप्तस्य प्राप्तये कथनं विधानम् । उद्देश्यविधेययोः पृथङ्निर्देश एवोद्देश्यविधेयभावप्रतीतिः (विवरण०).

अत्रैवंविधानाम् एतत्फलमनुचितमित्यतो महिमा मिथ्येति मिथ्यात्वस्य विधेयत्वं विवक्षितम्, तच्च न प्रतीयते, उद्देश्यविधेययोः पृथङ्निर्देशे एवोद्देश्यविधेयभावप्रतीतिः, समासे चैकार्थ्यभावाङ्गीकारेणैतरपदार्थान्वित-तयैव स्वार्थोपस्थित्या गुणीभावेन विधेयत्वस्यानिर्वाहादविमृष्टविधेयांशत्वं दोषः (Jhalkikar)

† Ibid. p. 45 (notes),

giving rise to harshness. As regards (1), when the euphonic combination is not done even when rules permit it, a single such instance will make the sentence defective; if, however, the euphonic combination is barred by grammatical rules, then the want of euphony will give rise to the defect विसन्धिता, if it occurs more than once in the sentence.*

5. हतवृत्त (of bad metre). This defect also may manifest itself in three ways :—(1) When the metre in spite of conforming to all formal conditions becomes unpleasant to the ears i. e., unmelodious, (2) when the last syllable of the foot is not elongated and (3) when the metre is not in conformity with the रस depicted.

6. न्यूनपद (deficient in words). This defect arises when a वाचक word (i. e., a catagorematic word having a वाच्यार्थ as opposed to द्योतक words, उपसर्ग etc., which have no वाच्यार्थ; *vide* no. 13—अनभिहितवाच्यत्व) which is necessary to convey the intended sense is wanting.

7. अधिकपद (of redundant words). This defect arises when words without which even the intended meaning can be arrived at are used.

8. कथितपद (of needlessly repeated words). This defect arises when the same word in a sentence is unnecessarily repeated.

9. पतत्प्रकर्ष (of diminishing excellence, i. e., when the excellence with which a sentence was started is not maintained to the end. अलङ्कारकृतस्य बन्धकृतस्य वा प्रकर्षस्य यत्नोत्तरोत्तरं पातो निर्वर्षः—प्रदीप०).

10. समाप्तपुनरात्त (resumed though concluded, i. e., when a sentence, though logically complete, is enlarged by the addition of an adjective to the subject or the predicate. निराकाङ्क्षत्वमत्र दूषकतावीजम्).

11. अर्द्धान्तरैकवाचक (i. e., when a word required in the first half of a sentence is placed in the second half with which it has no syntactical connection).

* विरुपः सन्धिः सन्निकर्षो यत् । वैरुप्यं च त्रिधा—विश्लेषोऽश्लीलं कष्टत्वञ्च । विश्लेषस्तु प्राप्तस्य श्लेषस्य संहिताकार्यस्याभावः । स च ऐच्छिकः आनुशासनिकश्च । आद्यः सकृदपि वर्तमानो दोषाय, इच्छा-निवन्धनत्वेनाशक्तिमूलकतया प्रथमत एव सहृदयोऽेजकत्वात् । आनुशासनिकत्वेनाशक्तानुप्रायकतया बन्धपार-ध्यैव हि दोषत्वम्, तच्च असकृत्प्रयोग एव (प्रदीप०).

12. **अभ्वन्मतयोग** (devoid of connection i.e., in which the connection which two words in a sentence are intended to have is not clearly brought out).*

This may be due to the use of different विभक्तis where the same विभक्ति should be used, to the non-use of requisite words, to the lack of आकाङ्क्षा etc.

13. अनभिहितवाच्य (i.e., in which occurs the omission of चोक्त words†, the use of which is absolutely necessary in the sentence).

14. अस्थानस्थपद (of misplaced words).

[When words are misplaced in a sentence, they may convey an idea quite different from the intended one. कश्चिद् गतः means 'some one did not go'. In order to express this meaning we should not say न कश्चिद् गतः which may by काकु (intonation), for example, mean 'not some one (but all) did go'.]

15. अस्थानस्थसमास (of misplaced समास i. e., in which a long, compound occurs where it should not be, but does not occur where the suggestion of the सस requires it).

16. **संकीर्ण** (of confused words, i. e., where the words of one sentence are mixed up with those of another).

17. गर्भित (of a parenthetical expression, i. e., in the middle of which occurs a sentence which is parenthetical in character).

18. प्रसिद्धयतिमान्त (opposed to usage).

[If the word **ॠ** (sound) which is generally used to signify the noise made by frogs and such other animals is used to signify the roar of the lion, it will be *opposed to usage*].

* There is no difficulty in understanding the चन्त्य (logical connection) in a sentence having चरित्यविधियोगत्वं but in a sentence in which चरित्यविधिः occurs, चन्त्य is not understood at all.—चरित्यं चरित्तोऽस्ति इत्येवम् । च चरित्यविधियोगत्वं, स्तान्ताम्, उपगीयतेन भिन्नम्—इति चेत् । चरित्यं—नव चरित्येव—व्यतिरिक्तयोः भवत्येव, परं तत्र भिन्नमेव भाष्ये दृष्टम् । च न तु सत्यम् एव तयोः च इत्येवम् । सत्यम् भिन्नम् । (प्रदीपः) ।

† वाचकपदानिषामि नृपदन्वयः (इति). These words are those who do not possess any meaning of their own but serve to manifest the meaning lying hidden in connected words and are one of the ~~parts~~ ^{parts} of the ~~text~~ ^{text}.

19. भग्नप्रक्रम (of broken uniformity, i. e., in which occurs the breach of the uniformity of expression).

[The mention of a word for the first time is known as the निर्देश of the same. Its repetition with a purpose in view is प्रतिनिर्देश (उद्देश्यस्योक्तस्यैव पुनःकथनं प्रतिनिर्देशः). When such a repetition becomes necessary, it should be done in the same form in which it was originally used. The use of its synonym will not do, because in that case the comprehension will be delayed owing to the delay in its recognition. The दोष that would arise from the use of its synonym when the word itself is to be repeated, is a kind of भग्नप्रक्रमता. उदेति सविता तामस्ताम एवाकमेति च—here the use of the expression रक्त एवाकमेति च would give rise to this defect. There is a rule propounded by Vāmana to the effect that generally a word should not be repeated twice in the same sentence (नैकं पदं द्विः प्रयोज्यं प्रायेण). This rule should be taken to apply to cases other than निर्देश and प्रतिनिर्देश*].

प्रक्रम (uniformity) is to be maintained not only in regard to प्रकृति (noun and verbal root) but in regard to सर्वनाम (pronoun), पर्याय (synonym), वचन (number), क्रम (order), कारक (case) etc.

20. अक्रम† (out of proper order i. e., in which words like च, इत्यम् etc., are not placed where they should have been).

21. अमतपरार्थ (of undesirable second meaning or suggestion i. e., in which a रस repugnant to one under delineation is suggested by the words used.—अमतपरार्थम् अमतः परार्थो द्वितीयार्थो यस्य तत् । अमतत्वं च—ज्ञेयो शृङ्गारवीभक्तसौ तथा वीरभयानकौ । रौद्राद्भुतौ तथा हास्यकरुणौ वैरिणौ मिथः ॥ इत्याद्युक्तदिशा प्रकृतरसविरुद्धरसन्यञ्जकत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

B. अर्थदोष.

A meaning (अर्थ) is defective when it is :—

* उद्देश्यप्रतिनिर्देशातिरिक्तं लोकोपपन्नं पदं द्विःप्रयोगनिषिद्धविषयः (प्रदीप०). उद्देश्यः प्रत्याघितः एव प्रतिनिर्देश्यः पुनः प्रत्याख्यो यव तदतिरिक्तमित्यर्थः । तत्राभेदज्ञापनार्थं पुनरुक्तिरेवोत्कर्षिकेति भावः । इदमेवाभिप्रेत्य वामनेन प्रायेणेत्युक्तम् (उद्योत०).

† यत्पदानन्तरं यत्पदोपादानमुचितं ततोऽन्यत् तदुपादानं यत्वेत्यर्थः (प्रदीप०). क्रमः पौर्वापर्य-णावस्थानम्, स न विद्यते यव (सङ्केत०).

पदसन्निवेशरूपरचनायाः प्रस्तुतार्थस्याप्रत्यायकत्वे अक्रमत्वम्, प्रत्यायकत्वेऽप्यनौचित्येऽस्यास्यानपदता, अर्थक्रमस्यानौचित्ये तु दुष्क्रमत्वम्, उपक्रमोक्तक्रमस्योपसंहारे भङ्गे प्रक्रमभङ्ग इत्येतेषां भेदः (विवरण०). अथापदस्य-पदादस्य को भेदः । तत्र प्रतीत्यन्तरमत्रैव प्रतीतिः किन्तु विलम्बितेति केचित् । तत्र । वयं तु ब्रूमः—अव्यवधानेनैव यवाभिमतप्रतीतिजननसामर्थ्यं तदेतस्य विषयः । अन्यः पुनरितरसः । चादीनो चाल्यवहित-पदार्थेष्वेव समुच्चयादिव्योक्तता (प्रदीप०).

1 अपुष्ट (not assisting or feeding the sense, i.e., irrelevant) अतिविततगगनसरणिप्रसरणपरिमुक्तविश्रमानन्द — Here the adjective अतिवितत (very wide-spread) used in respect of गगन (sky) is superfluous as the word गगन itself implies the idea of vastness which is desired to be conveyed

[In both अधिकपदत्व and अपुष्टत्व there is a redundant word, but the difference between the two is that in the former the meaning of the redundant word is not intended to be conveyed, while in the latter it is intended to be conveyed, but being obtained from another source, viz., from the implication of some other word used in the sentence, its expression by a separate word is unbecoming — तथा च यथाविचितीत्यर्थं कथञ्चिद्विततयाऽभिधीयते, तथाधिकपदत्वम्, तत्पदेन विनापि तन्निर्वाह्यम् । यत एव सोऽर्थो विचिन्त एव परं त्वप्रयोजकत्वान्नलभ्यत्वाभ्यां शब्देन नोपात्तुमर्हत्वापुष्टम् । 'अतिवितत'—इत्यादी त्वतिविततत्वादिक वक्तुर्विचिन्तमेव, परं त्वर्थलभ्यत्वादिना नोपादानार्हमित्यपुष्टम् (प्रदीप०).

In पुनरुक्तता the principal meaning (शक्याय) of a word is repeated by its synonym but in अपुष्टता what is repeated is the meaning obtained from its implication — गगनपदं न विततत्वे शक्तम् । अर्थलभ्यत्वे च न पुनरुक्तता । यदुक्तं भोजराजेन 'काव्येतिहासादी अर्थवृत्त्या लभ्यस्य साक्षादभ्यनमनीयपुनरुक्तताय' इति । पुनरुक्तं शब्देन प्रतिपन्नत्वे सति पुनरुक्तेनैव प्रतिपादित । अर्थेन प्रतिपन्नस्य प्रतिपादनेऽपुष्टत्वमुक्तम् । (प्रदीप०)]

2 कष्ट (obscure or very difficult to be understood)*

3 व्याहत (Inconsistent)

[The inconsistency may arise in this way a thing is described as excellent or insignificant in the first half of a *śloka*, but the description in the second half leads to the implication of just its reverse. In the verse अगति जयिन्ने etc.,—moon light is described as insignificant in the first half. In the second half, however, it is regarded as imparting excellence. Hence the inconsistency †]

4 पुनरुक्त (repeated).

[When the meaning is repeated through the same word, it is कथितपदत्व but when there is such a repetition through its synonym it is पुनरुक्तता ‡]

* स च शब्दाकारेणैव ज्ञेयैव प्रतीयते इत्यय एवायं दुष्टः । शिष्टत्वादिकं तु शब्ददोषः । घटनाकारेणार्थस्य सुज्ञेयैव प्रतीयते । सम्यक्प्रतीतिरित्येव दूषकतायोग्यम् । अतो निश्चोऽयं दोषः (प्रदीप०)

† अन्तर्कर्मो वाप्यर्थो वा प्राग् यस्मैव निगद्यते ।

तस्मैवायं तदर्थयेदं व्याहतोऽप्रसदा मन् ।

इत्युपपत्तिविरुद्धत्वात् (प्रदीप०)

‡ पुनरुक्तं शब्देन प्रतिपन्नत्वे सति पुनरुक्तेनैव प्रतिपन्नम् । यदम्बिका—तेनैवैव तदर्थवत् प्रयायान्तरेण । तस्मैव पदस्योपादाने तु कथितपदत्वमुक्तम् । परिहृत्स्मिन्पदस्योपादाने (Jhalkikar)

5. दुष्क्रम (of bad order, i. e., when the due order of narration is broken). विद्यालय (देहि) वुरङ्गं मे मातङ्गं वा मदायसम् (Give me a horse or an elephant). Here the correct order would have been to mention मातङ्गं first as the gift of the मातङ्ग (elephant) is the larger of the two gifts (of मातङ्ग and वुरङ्ग). [It is a universal rule that a man makes the smaller gift when he is unable to make the larger one.—गुरुदानाशक्तौ न्ययदानाभिलात्].

6. ग्राम्य (vulgar, i. e., when it implies a vulgar idea).

7. सन्दिग्ध (ambiguous i. e., which cannot be definitely understood without a knowledge of the context etc.).

[Here there is no ambiguity as regards the meaning of any word and hence its difference from पदसन्दिग्धता (p. 64)—वन्द्यामित्यादौ द्वितीयासप्तम्यन्तत्वाभ्यां पद एव सन्देहोऽत एव पदानामसन्दिग्धत्वे सत्येव स इति पदसन्दिग्धत्वाद् भेदः—प्रदीप०].

8. निरर्थ (inconsequential i. e., when the reason of an action, though not well-known, is not stated).

9. प्रसिद्धिविरुद्ध (contrary to current notions—prevailing among ordinary people and poets).—The description of the Love-god (काम) as holding a disc (चक्र), of the touch of a woman's feet causing the appearance of sprouts (अङ्कुरोद्गम) on the Aśoka tree etc., would constitute this defect. [But when the description is in keeping with poetic convention, the meaning will not be defective. Thus fame, which is not a material object and has no illuminating power may be described as *illuminating like moon-light*.]

10. विद्याविरुद्ध (contrary to विद्या). विद्या means here the several *śāstras* such as धर्मशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, कामशास्त्र, योगशास्त्र etc. बुधो निशीथिन्यां स्नात्वा शास्त्राणि व्याचष्टे (The learned man expounds the *śāstras* after bathing at midnight). The idea is contrary to धर्मशास्त्र according to which bathing at night is prohibited except on the occasion of an eclipse.

11. अनवीकृत (monotonous i. e., wearisome on account of the lack of diversity in narration caused by the frequent repetition of an expression).

[In कथितपदत्व the defect of repetition can be mended by the substitution of an expression having the same sense but in अनवीकृतत्व the substitution of

such an expression will not mend the defect by changing the way of narration. Further, the repetition occurring in one and the same sentence constitutes कथितपदत्व, while अनवीकृतत्व arises when the repetition occurs in different sentences.—अथैष कथितपद एवान्तर्भवित्यतीति चेन्न । पर्यायान्तरप्रयोगेऽपि भङ्गेरेकरूपतायाम् असाद-
र्यान् (प्रदीपः) । भङ्गान्तरेण निर्देश्यत्वं नवीकृतत्वम् । ('प्राताः श्रियः' इति श्लोके) 'किं ततः' इत्यस्य 'किं
तन्मातृ' इत्यादिरूपेण शब्दपरिवर्तनेऽपि उत्कर्षान्तराभावात् अनवीकृतत्वम् इति कथितपदत्वाद् भेदः (विशरणः) ।
अत्र वाक्यभेदान्न कथितपदेऽन्तर्भावस्त्यक्तवाक्यनिष्ठत्वात् (कमलाकरभट्टः)]

12. सनियमपरिवृत्त (too unrestricted i. e., when owing to the omission of an expression there is lack of restriction of meaning, although such a restriction is necessary).

[In न्यूनपदत्व and अनभिहितवाच्यत्व the word, the meaning of which is intended to be conveyed, is omitted, while in सनियमपरिवृत्त the meaning of the word omitted is not intended to be conveyed by the poet and the omission of the word does not cause any difficulty in understanding the अन्वयः.—न च न्यूनपदत्वे अनभिहितवाच्यत्वे वाऽनुपप्रेषः । तादृशेऽर्थे विवक्षिते तयोरेवकाशात् । अविवक्षिते त्वेतत् प्रसरति (प्रदीपः) ।
अन्वयप्रतिषेधोपस्थापकपदानुपादान एव न्यूनपदत्वादिति भावः । ('यन्नानुहिस्त्रितार्थमेव' इति श्लोके)
मार्गार्थं विनाशान्वयोपपत्त्या तस्यावगमनपेक्षणाप्रानभिहितवाच्यत्वमपीति भावः (उद्गीतः)]

13. अनियमपरिवृत्त (unnecessarily restricted i. e., when the meaning though required to be unrestricted is restricted by the use of an additional word).

[The additional word causing restriction does not give rise to अधिकपदत्व, because in अधिकपदत्व the meaning of the redundant word is not desired to be conveyed, while, if such a meaning is desired to be conveyed by the poet, it will constitute सनियमपरिवृत्त.—यत्रान्वयप्रतियोग्यर्थापेक्षया अधिकार्यो न विवक्षित-
त्वाधिकपदत्वम् । प्रकृते षेवकारार्थः कवे विवक्षित एवेति न स दोष इति भावः । ('वक्त्राभोजं' इति
श्लोके) 'सदैव शोणः' इति विवक्षिते अस्थानस्यपदत्वेति बोध्यम् (उद्गीतः)]

14. विशेषपरिवृत्त (devoid of necessary, particularization). In the example इयामां इयामन्निमानमानयत etc., the word इयामां conveys the meaning of 'nights' in general. Here the meaning *bright or moon-lit night* is intended. Hence the meaning should have been particularized by the use of the word ज्योत्स्नी (a moon-lit night).*

15. अविशेषपरिवृत्त (endowed with an unnecessary particularization). मकरालय, अमूनि रत्नानि मावमंत्वाः, किं क्षीरतुमेन मवतो न क्काम् (O, abode of

* 'यानि नीलनिशोदितानी रत्नानीचमिसारिकाः—अत्र तमिसारिति (साहित्यदर्पणः) ।

alligators, do not ill-treat these gems, what has not the *Kaustubha* done for you ?). Here what is intended to be said is that one gem even has done much for you and therefore you should cherish kind feelings to all of them. The statement of reason therefore should appear in a generalised form like 'एकेन भवतः किं न कृतम्'.*

16. साकाङ्क्ष (of unsatisfied expectancy i. e., incomplete, a word necessary to make the sense being absent). 'उत्कर्षञ्च परस्य मानयशसोर्विश्रंसनं चात्मनः । स्त्रीरत्नञ्च जगत्पतिर्दशमुखो देवः कथं मृष्यते ॥' (How can you, the ten-faced lord of the world, bear the superiority of the enemy, derogation of your own honour and fame, *as well as the jewel among women*). Here the meaning would be comprehended if we only add the word उपेक्षितुं after स्त्रीरत्नञ्च [otherwise the meaning remains uncomprehended). Hence it is साकाङ्क्ष.

[The conjunctive particle च occurring thrice indicates that the poet intends to connect the verb मृष्यते with स्त्रीरत्नं as with उत्कर्ष and विश्रंसनं. The sentence कथं स्त्रीरत्नं मृष्यते is, however, unmeaning because स्त्रीरत्न is not a thing not to be put up with. It cannot be said that स्त्रीरत्न should be construed with परस्य and then the sense would be 'How can you bear the idea that the स्त्रीरत्न should belong to another', because परस्य has already been construed with उत्कर्ष. It cannot be construed with परस्य for another reason also, viz., the intervention of the word आत्मनः. To avoid this difficulty some such word as उपेक्षितुं, परस्य etc., should be supplied. If the word उपेक्षितुं is supplied the meaning of the sentence would be 'How can you bear the idea of being indifferent to the jewel among women'. Such a meaning, it should be understood, is not intended by the poet, because his idea is to connect स्त्रीरत्नं with मृष्यते as has been stated above. Hence the difference of साकाङ्क्षत्व from न्यूनपदत्व, the essential feature of न्यूनपदत्व being that a word *the meaning of which is intended to be conveyed* is wanting. —चकारत्रयेण वशाणामेकक्रियान्वयित्वमेव वक्तुमिच्छितमिति स्त्रीरत्नस्यामर्षान्वय एव वक्तुमिच्छितः । तस्मिन्वापाततो जाते पर्यालोचनायां रत्नस्यामर्षायोग्यत्वेन प्रतीतानुपपत्तिपरिहाराद्योपेक्षितुमित्यपेक्षणेन साकाङ्क्षत्वमह इति भावः । अमर्षो द्वेषः । अत एव न न्यूनपदमेति । विवक्षितार्थबोधनानुपादान एव तदङ्गीकारात् (उद्योत०) । ननु परस्य स्त्रीरत्नं द्वेषयोग्यमेव तथा च तदपेक्षायां कथमाकाङ्क्षेत्याह—न हीति । न हि योग्यः न ह्युचितः आत्मन इत्यनेन व्युत्थानादिति भावः (महेश्वर०)]†

* स्त्रीरत्नाणां निधेरस्य सिन्धोः किं वर्णयामहे—अत रत्नानां निधेरित्यविशेष एव वाच्यः (साहित्यदर्पण०).

† The example of साकाङ्क्षत्व given in the *Sāhityadarpaṇa* is :—

ऐशस्य धनुषो भङ्गं चतस्रश्च समुन्नतिम् । स्त्रीरत्नञ्च कथं नाम मृष्यते भार्गवोऽधुना ॥ अथ स्त्रीरत्नं उपेक्षितुमित्याकाङ्क्षति.

17. अपदयुक्त (inserted in a wrong place). This defect is caused when the insertion of a sentence gives rise to a sense quite different from one intended to be conveyed.—अपदे अर्थाने युक्तः । यत्र तद्योगे प्रकृतविरुद्धप्रतीतिः—प्रदीप०. यत्र यदभिधानं विवक्षितप्रतीतिविरुद्धं तादृशेऽनुपयुक्ते स्थाने तदभिधानमपदयुक्तम्—विवरण०.

[The insertion of the words giving rise to the *contrary* sense does not constitute अधिकपदत्व, because in a sentence with अधिकपदत्व there may be अन्वय of the meaning of the अधिकपद (redundant word) though it is not desired to be conveyed, while the meaning conveyed by the words which cause the defect अपदयुक्तत्व cannot have any अन्वय, for such अन्वय would mar the purpose of the sentence.—नाप्यधिकपदत्वम्, तदर्थं स्यान्वयित्वात् (चट्टोत्०). In विरुद्धमतिकृत्य a knowledge of the context is not necessary. It is necessary in अपदयुक्तत्व].

18. सहचरभिन्न (mismatched i. e., of different nature from the meanings with which it is associated.—सहचरभिन्नः समभिव्याहृतविजातीयः । धैनात्यं चोत्कृष्टत्वापकृष्टत्वाभ्याम्).

19. प्रकाशितविरुद्ध (of repugnant implication i. e., when the implied meaning produced by the insertion of a sentence is contrary to the meaning intended to be expressed.—प्रकाशितो विवक्षितार्थस्य विरुद्धोऽर्थो येन वाक्यार्थेन सः).

[अपदयुक्तत्व is caused when in a sentence there is insertion of another sentence which produces an idea different from that intended to be conveyed, the insertion being in some *particular position* in the sentence ; thus the insertion of the sentence क्व नु पुनः etc., after स्यात्तदेव न रावण' in the verse आत्मा शक्तिमिवामलि...etc., is faulty. प्रकाशितविरुद्धत्व is also caused by an insertion but the insertion in this case may be *anywhere* in the sentence.—न च (अपदयुक्तत्व) प्रकाशितविरुद्धत्वमर्थः, स्यान्वयविषयमन्येत्य तस्य प्रश्नः—प्रदीप०. In विरुद्धमतिकृत्य the contrary sense arises through the force of a word, while in प्रकाशितविरुद्धत्व (and in अपदयुक्तत्व) it arises through the force of a meaning—विरुद्धमतिकृति शब्द-शक्तिमुत्पादयितुं प्रतीतिः, अतः तु अर्थसामर्थ्यनिवृत्त्यनेति भेदः.—सरस्वतीतीर्थे०].

20. विषययुक्त (of improper predication i. e., when the predicate is improperly stated). This defect may manifest itself in two ways : (1) when what is not the predicate (विषय) is stated as such and (2) when several predicates are stated in an improper order.—विषययुक्तः अनुक्तविधिरित्यर्थः । अनुक्तवच्च विधिरविधेयद्वयं विधेयत्वेनानुक्तक्रमेण वा—प्रदीप०. विधेरनुक्तत्वं चाविधेयत्वं विधेयत्वेन अनुक्तक्रमेण चेति द्विविधम् (Jhalakikar).

[In अविसृष्टविधेयांशक, the विधेय is not wrongly stated; though due emphasis is not put on it.—अविसृष्टविधेयांशे तु युक्तस्यैव विधिः, परं त्वविमर्शमावस्. In दुष्क्रमत्व there is merely a bad order of stating things ; in विध्ययुक्तत्व such a bad order vitiates the विधेय.—दुष्क्रमे क्रमस्य दुष्टत्वम्, अत्र तु क्रमस्य दुष्टत्वेन विधेरयुक्तत्वमिति भावः (Jhalkikar)].

21. अनुवादायुक्त (of improper अनुवाद). This defect is caused when something stated as an adjunct of the अनुवाच (subject) becomes incongruous to विधेय (predicate).—अयुक्तोऽनुवादः । अयुक्तत्वञ्चात्र विध्यननुगुणत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

[हे विरहिमाणदमन सखे नीलोत्पल, मन मोहं शयय, कथय केन्दुवदना—'O my friend, Blue lotus, you who destroy the life of a separated lover remove my bewilderment and tell me where the moon-faced beloved of mine is.' It is a universal truth that one who kills a person, does not show any favour to him in his difficulties and as such the mention of the adjunct विरहिमाणदमन is highly incongruous to the विधेय (which in this case is मोहं शयय as well as कथय केन्दुवदना).—अत्र विरहिमाणदमनेत्यनुवादः कथय केन्दुवदनेति विधिविरुद्धः (प्रदीप०)].

22. त्यक्तपुनःस्वीकृत (taken up again though abandoned as complete). When a sentence is complete and the relation subsisting between a noun and a verb is clearly brought out, the introduction of another word or clause to be connected in the same or some other relation with the verb constitutes this defect.—अयं न किञ्चिद् गणयति विदितं तेऽस्तु भृत्येभ्यस्तेनाहं दत्तास्मि (He does not consider anything, let it be known to you ; I have been handed over to the servants). Here the relation between the verb विद् and its कर्म (the clause अयं न किञ्चिद् गणयति) being fully brought out, the sentence is complete with the clause विदितं तेऽस्तु. But the introduction of another clause तेनाहं भृत्येभ्यो दत्तास्मि sought to be connected with the same verb as its कर्म causes the defect त्यक्तपुनःस्वीकृतत्वम्.—क्रियाकारकान्वयेन निराकाङ्क्षतया समाप्तेऽपि वाक्ये पुनः कारकान्तराभिधानं त्यक्तपुनःस्वीकृतत्वम्, यथोदाहरणे न किञ्चिद् गणयतीत्यन्तेन कर्मकारकेण विदिक्रियाया अन्वये समाप्तेऽपि पुनः 'भृत्येभ्यः' इत्यादिना कर्मकारकामिधानम् (विवरण०).

[In समाप्तपुनरात्तता also a clause is introduced after the sentence is complete but it is merely a qualifying adjective to the already stated कारक.—समाप्तपुनरात्तत्वे तु पूर्वोक्तस्यैव कारकस्य विशेषणदानमिति भेदः (विवरण०)].

23. अश्लील (indecorous i. e., when the implied meaning brings in some indecorous idea.—अत्र पदपरिवृत्तिसहत्वेनार्थदोषता).

अर्थदोष (पुनरुक्तता and अपुष्टार्थता) will cease to be a दोष in expressions like the following when used with a special purpose :—

(a). कर्णवर्तन (ear-ornament of the ear).

(b). श्रवणकुण्डल (ear-ring of the ear).

(c). शिरःशेखर (head ornament of the head).

The words अवर्तन (ear-ornament), कुण्डल (ear-ring) and शेखर (head-ornament) are enough and the words कर्ण, श्रवण and शिरः, respectively pre-fixed to them, are superfluous. They are, however, used to denote the fact of the ornaments being actually worn on their respective places.

(d). धनुज्या (bow-string of the bow). Here the word ज्या itself means bow-string and the word धनुः is used to indicate that the string has been properly attached to the bow.

(e). मुक्ताहार (necklace made of pearls). The term हार itself signifies that it is made of pearls (मुक्ता). The use of the term मुक्ता indicates that other gems are not mixed with the pearls in the necklace.

(f). पुष्पमाला (garland of flowers). The word माला denotes a garland made of flowers and the word पुष्प has been prefixed to it to indicate that the flowers are of excellent quality.

It is to be noted that modern writers should not invent expressions on the analogy of the instances cited. The use of the expressions like कर्णवर्तन, श्रवणकुण्डल etc., has been justified on the ground that they are found in the works of standard authors. The expression वक्षसकाशी (waist-girdle of the waist) is not found in any standard work and as such it is a faulty expression.

[Vāmana's view as to when अप्रदायता may further be ignored—criticism of this view].

जगद मधुरां वाचं विमलधरात्मिनीम् (He uttered a speech sweet and full of clear words).—Here the use of the word वाचं (speech) is superfluous because जगद (uttered) denotes the uttering of speech. Thus there is the defect अप्रदायता in this sentence. Vāmana has sought to justify such uses by saying that though a word is superfluous or irrelevant (अपुष्ट), being implied by another word in the sentence,

its distinct mention may be allowed when it is intended to qualified (अपुष्टर्यापि तत्रोपादानमुचितं यत्र तद्विशिष्यते—प्रदीप०). In the case under discussion though the sense of the noun (वाचं) may be obtained from the verb जगाद, yet the noun (वाचं) has been mentioned in order that the epithets मधुरं and विशदाक्षरशालिनीम् may qualify and therefore there is no अपुष्टावृत्ता here. This contention is wrong because the purpose of adding these epithets may better be served by the use of adverbs. The sentence may easily take the form—‘जगाद मधुरं विद्वान् मधुराक्षरशालि च’ without sacrificing any part of the intended meaning. Vāmana's view holds good, however when the purpose served by the epithet qualifying the noun cannot be served by any adverbial expression. चरणत्रपरित्राणरहिताभ्यामपि पादाभ्यां गजनेत्र न खिद्यते (He does not feel any difficulty though he *walks with feet without the protection of shoes*).—Here the word पादाभ्यां is undoubtedly superfluous but its use is necessary on the ground that no adverbial expression could express the sense conveyed by the qualifying epithet (चरणत्रपरित्राणरहिताभ्याम्).

[Pradīpakāra is of opinion that this example cannot illustrate Vāmana's view, viz., that a noun, though implied by the verb is to be mentioned when there is a necessity of expressing some of its qualifications. The main thing to see is how a sentence can convey the intended sense. In the present case the intended sense (not feeling any difficulty by walking without shoes on) can be conveyed if we use an adjective like चरणत्रपरित्राणरहित to the subject. Thus the proper example would be ‘निर्वातपद्मोदरसोदराभ्यां त्रिलोचनाभ्याम् अवलोकयन्ती’ (seeing *with eyes* etc.). Here the use of such an adjective निर्वातपद्मोदरसोदराची may, of course, do. But it is to be noted that, though implied by the verb अवलोकयन्ती, the word अचि or any of its synonym can in no way be dispensed with, if the meaning of the adjective is to be expressed.

Pradīpakāra's criticism of Mammāṭa's example is not well-founded. Does the adjective चरणत्रपरित्राणरहित really convey the intended meaning? No. Because this adjective may imply that the man has no shoes in his possession. So the sense would be—the man does not feel any difficulty by walking though he has not any shoes in his possession. The intended sense ‘though he walks with feet without shoes on’ would thus be lost.]

निहेतु or inconsequentiality (which is an अर्थदोष) ceases to be a defect when what is stated does not require any explanation, it being a well-known fact.

[Now are given the instances where some वरदोष also cease to be दोष].

When a writer reproduces the speech of another he should reproduce it as it is and as such his writing will not be defective by any defects occurring in the reproduced speech. Hence the general rule अनुकरणे तु सर्वेषां (all the defects cease to be defects in reproduction).

By virtue of the peculiarities belonging to the speaker, the person spoken to, the meaning (रस)* suggested, the object of description (वाच्य), the context etc., a defect sometimes becomes an excellence and sometimes it is neither a defect nor an excellence. Thus when the speaker or the person spoken to is a grammarian, or when the रस suggested is रोद (furious)†, when awe-inspiring things are described (i. e., when objects like सिंह etc., are वाच्य), when a person speaks on being enraged—the defect of harshness (वदत्व) of words becomes an excellence. कष्टत्व is neither a गुण nor a दोष in a काव्य where there is no passion (रस) depicted [and where there is no charmingness of meaning].

अप्रयुक्तत्व and निवृत्तार्थत्व are not दोष occurring in the figures श्लेष and यमक.

मीढाशीलत्व (indecorousness implying indecency) is a गुण in conversations leading to sexual dalliance.

जुगुप्साशीलत्व (indecorousness implying disgust) is a गुण in discourses about quietistic sentiment (समकथा). [वैराग्यहेतुवृत्तौ तदाग्नेन शान्ति-पोषकत्वादिनि भावः.—The sentiment of disgust causes non-attachment which in its turn causes non-excitement].

अमङ्गलाशीलत्व (indecorousness implying inauspiciousness) is a गुण when it prognosticates a future event in favour of the hero.

सन्दिग्धत्व is a गुण when, inspite of apparent ambiguity, it tends to a definite meaning through the greatness of the thing under description and leads up to the figure व्याजगुणि.‡

* त्वमप्यदमत्त रसदमय्यप्रपरम्.

† ओन्नमिनि रोद-दिशि वदति यं तस्य गुणत्वम्, कठिनमदस्य तद्व्यञ्जकत्वात् (वटीप०).

‡ यत् सुधामासक्त्या अपि—('वृत्तकार्तृमर्यादात्' इत्यादि काव्ये) तं दोष-त्वात् वृत्तकार्तृमर्यादादिद्वया बाधिततः सन्दिग्धा अस्मत् वाच्यमस्ति ()

अप्रतीतत्व is a गुण when both the speaker and the person spoken to are conversant with the technicalities used. The verse आत्मारामा विहितस्तयो... etc., is addressed by Bhimasena to Sahadeva. Both of them are highly educated princes and know the *Yogaśāstra*; hence the use of the technical terms peculiar to the *Yogaśāstra* does not give rise to अप्रतीतत्व.—इयं भीमसेनस्य सहदेवं प्रत्युक्तिः । अत्र निर्विकल्पादिशब्दा आत्ममात्रावलम्बनत्वादावर्थं योगशास्त्रमात्रप्रमिद्धाः (प्रदीप०). तौ च योगशास्त्रज्ञाविति प्रतीतिविलम्बाभावात् दोषत्वम् (Jhalkikar).

अप्रतीतत्व is a गुण also in soliloquy.

ग्राम्यत्व is a गुण in the speeches of lower class people.

न्यूनपदत्व is a गुण when it serves to intensify the feelings depicted, such as of joy, confusion, sorrow etc. In some cases it is neither a गुण nor a दोष.—न्यूनपदमपि कचिद् गुणो यत्र न्यूनतयैवामिमतविशेषसिद्धिः । न दोषः प्रतीतेः रगुदत्वात्, प्रत्युत गुणः, रसातिरेकव्यञ्जकत्वात् (प्रदीप०) ; रसातिरेकेति—हर्षसंमोहातिशयप्रत्यायकत्वेनेति भावः । एवं शोकादावपि गुणत्वम् बोध्यम् (उद्धृत०).

अधिकपदत्व is a गुण when it serves the purpose of singling out, or particularizing something or when the speaker is overpowered with joy, sorrow etc.—अधिकपदं कचिद् गुणो यत्र विशेषप्रतिपत्तिः । यदुक्तम्—विषये च विषादे च दैन्ये कोपेऽवधारणे । प्रसादे च तथा हर्षे वाक्यमेकं द्विरुच्यते ॥ इति । एवं हर्ष-शोकादियुक्ते वक्तुरि गुणत्वम् । त्वरादिव्यक्त्या हर्षाद्यभिव्यञ्जकत्वात् (प्रदीप०).

कथितपदत्व (repetition of the same word or words) serves to produce लाटानुप्रास, is a cause of suggestion in अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितवाच्यलक्षणा (the लक्षणा in which the principal meaning is transformed into another meaning) and is necessary when what has been spoken of requires to be referred to in the same form. In these three instances, therefore, कथितपदत्व is a गुण.—लाटानुप्रासे तन्निर्वाहकतया अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितवाच्ये विशेषव्यञ्जनाद् विहितस्य यत्रानुवाचं तत्र च तादृशामिमतनिर्वाहकतया गुणत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

पततप्रकर्षत्व is in some cases a गुण.

समाप्तपुनरास्तत्व is neither a गुण nor a दोष in certain instances.

अपदस्यसमासत्व is a गुण in certain cases.

अकिञ्चित्करत्वात् राजवर्णनस्य दैन्यनाशकत्वाच्चेति तन्महिम्ना) नियतो नियमितोऽर्थो राजानुरूपोत्कर्षदयस्त्वप्रतीतिं निरर्थं कृत्वैव व्याजस्तुतिपर्यवसायित्वाद् गुणतां प्राप्ता इति ध्येयम् (Jhalkikar).

गर्मित्व is a गुण when the sentence inserted is for the purpose of emphasis etc.—कचिद् गुणः, दृढप्रत्ययादिहेतुत्वात् (प्रदीप०).

C. रसदोष.

Delineation of रस becomes defective by :—

1. स्वशब्दवाच्यता i. e., when any रस, or any व्यभिचारिभाव or any स्थायिभाव is mentioned by its own name whether generic or specific.

Thus the description of a रस by the generic word रस or any of its specific names (such as शृङ्गार, हास्य etc.), of a व्यभिचारिभाव by the word व्यभिचारिभाव itself or any of the emotions (such as निर्वेद, शङ्का etc.) which go by the generic name of व्यभिचारिभाव, of a स्थायिभाव by the word स्थायिभाव itself or by the name of a particular स्थायिभाव (such as रति, शोक etc.)—would cause रसदोष.

2. कष्टकल्पनाव्यक्ति i. e., when a विभाव or an अनुभाव is comprehended with difficulty.—कष्टकल्पनया पृथक्श्लोकाद्यनुसन्धेयप्रकरणादिपर्यालोचनया (अनुभाव-विभावयोः) विलम्बेन व्यक्तिः (प्रदीप०).

3. प्रतिकूलविभावादिसम्यग् i. e., when a विभाव, an अनुभाव or a व्यभिचारिभाव is adverse to the रस under delineation.

[A notion of the impermanence of worldly objects(अनित्यता), emotion of self-disparagement (निर्वेद), giving up interest in all things and going to forest (सकल्पपरित्यागमनस्ये) would respectively be adverse विभाव, व्यभिचारिभाव and अनुभाव for the erotic sentiment—शृङ्गाररस].

4. पुनः पुनर्दीप्ति (repeated heightening i. e., when repeated attempts are made to further develop a रस, though it is already developed and realized).—अथ रसस्यातिपरिपुष्टिरूपा दीप्तिः...(सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी).

[It can occur only in composition (प्रबन्ध) and not in stray verses. It should be noted, however, that this defect will arise when a subordinate and not the main रस is further and further developed. रतिविभाष in the Kumārasambhava (canto iv.) has this defect. The कष्टकल्प is manifested in iv. 1. It is developed more and more in iv. 4 and iv. 26. शोकरस is the main रस in the Kumārasambhava and as such further and further development of कष्टकल्प which is only a subordinate रस here constitutes the defect

पुनः पुनर्दीप्ति. The case is quite different with the Mahābhārata. Here the main रस is the शान्तरस and though it is developed times without number and in diverse ways, there is no defect in that.—पुनः पुनर्दीप्तिरङ्गरसादिविषया दीपः। अङ्गिनस्तु सा महाभारतादी शान्तादिरिव न वैरस्यमावहति। उदाहरणं कुमारसम्भवे—‘अथ मोहपरायणा’—(iv. 1) प्रत्यादिना दीप्तिमानतीतोऽपि करुणाः ‘अथ सा पुनरेव’—(iv. 4) इत्यादिना पुनः पुनर्दीप्ति नीतः। उपभुङ्क्ते हि पुनः पुनरुपभुज्यमानः परिस्त्रागमवक्त्रवद् वैरस्याय कल्पने (प्रदीप०).

पुनः पुनर्दीप्तिरिति वेद्यान्तरेण विच्छिन्नं विच्छिद्य यङ्गमसित्यर्थः। तच्च प्रबन्ध एवेत्याह—कुमारसि (उद्योत०). परिपाकं गतस्यापि पीनः पुन्येन दीपनं परम्य [रसस्य] स्याद् विरोधाय (वैरस्याय)—ध्वनिकार०]।

5. अकाण्डप्रथन (untimely delineation).—In the second act of the Venisamhāra, while several heroes are dying in the battle field the dalliance of Duryodhana with Bhānumati is described. Thus the introduction of शृङ्गार, while वीर or करुण is at its height, constitutes the defect अकाण्डप्रथन.—तत्र करुणस्य वीरस्य वाऽवसरो न शृङ्गारादेः। न हि शोकोत्साह-वासनानिरुद्धे प्रतिपत्तुचेतसि शृङ्गारादिः पदमपि लभते सुतरामास्वाद इति भावः (उद्योत०).

6. अकाण्डच्छेद (untimely interruption).—The second act of the Mahāvīracarita contains this defect. When the heroic sentiment has reached its climax, Rāma, all on a sudden, says ‘I am now going to unfasten my nuptial bracelet’.

[These words of Rāma give rise to the idea that he is leaving on a pretext and thus of the lack of heroism in him.—अकाण्डे हि तथा वचनं व्याजिन निर्गमं प्रतिपादयद् वीरत्वाभावे पर्यवस्यति (प्रदीप०). तथाऽचरणमशक्तिसन्देहापादकत्वादकीर्तिपर्यवसायीति भावः (उद्योत०)].

7. अङ्गातिविस्तृति (excessive dilatation of a subordinate factor). In the Hayagrīvavadha Viṣṇu is the hero. He is described not so much as Hayagrīva, the प्रतिनायक (an adversary of the hero). This may lead to the idea that Hayagrīva and not Viṣṇu is the real hero.—तत्र हि हयग्रीवस्य जलवनविहारादिना नायकापेक्षया विस्तरेण वर्णनं तस्यैव नायकत्वं प्रत्याययति (उद्योत०).

8. अङ्ग्यननुसन्धान (ignoring the principal factor—the hero or the heroine).—In the fourth act of the Ratnāvalī, on the approach of Bābhavya, Sāgarikā the heroine, is entirely forgotten.

9. प्रकृतिविपर्यय (प्रकृतीनां विपर्ययः = wrong delineation of characters). प्रकृति means the heroes of a kāvya. Heroes are of three kinds

—दिव्य = divine (such as Indra, Varuṇa etc.), अदिव्य = non-divine i. e., human (such as Vatsarāja etc.) and दिव्यादिव्य = semi-divine i. e., both divine and non-divine (such as Rāma, Kṛṣṇa etc.). They are धीरोदात्त, धीरोद्धत, धीरलङ्घित and धीरप्रशान्त according as they are under the influence of धीर, रौद्र, शृङ्गार and शान्त, respectively [Rāma-chandra, Paraśurāma, Śrīkṛṣṇa and Jīmūtavāhana are respectively the examples of धीरोदात्त etc.] Each of these kinds of heroes again is उत्तम (high), मध्यम (medium) and अधम (low) रति, हास, शोक and अद्भुत may be depicted in a दिव्यप्रकृति (divine hero) just as in an अदिव्योत्तमप्रकृति (high human hero). In the case of an उत्तमदेवता (high divine hero), however, सम्मोगशृङ्गार should not be described. As regards क्रोध (the रथाधिभाव of रौद्ररस) it may be described in respect of a दिव्यप्रकृति (divine hero) as immediately effective and unrecompained by any physical sign such as the curvature of the brows etc. As to उदसाह (the रथाधिभाव of धीररस), it may be described in a दिव्यप्रकृति (divine hero) if it involves such acts as undertaking a journey to Heaven or the nether region, going over the sky, jumping over the ocean and so forth. About an अदिव्यप्रकृति (human hero) such activities only are to be described as are found by experience to be possible in men. If something impossible be attributed to a human hero, the whole thing would appear like fiction and no value could be attached to the advice 'one should behave like the hero and not like his opponent.' In the case of दिव्यादिव्यप्रकृति (semi-divine hero) the activities which are found both in divine and non-divine beings may be attributed to him. These are the principles to be followed in delineating the character of a hero. Any infringement of these rules will involve प्रकृतिविरयस्य (wrong delineation of character). This defect may arise in other ways also. The forms of address like तत्रभवन् and भगवन् are

* 'महासत्त्वोक्तिः धीरः समाधामविकल्पः ।

ध्विरो निगुदासंकारी धीरोदात्तो हृदयतः ॥'

'दर्शनात्मयंभूविज्ञो मायाश्रयपरायणः ।

धीरोद्धतसंकारी चमपन्नी विकल्पतः ॥'

'निदिग्धो धीर्यवितः कथामकः सुग्रीवः ॥'

'सामान्यदुःखयुक्तो धीरगन्धो विज्ञादिकः ॥' (Da'ariprakā, II)

to be used by higher characters with reference to sages and not to kings. The form of address भट्टारक is to be used by a character of lower order in reference to kings. Similarly the dress and conduct of the characters are to conform to time, place, age, caste and similar other things. If these rules are violated, then also will arise the defect प्रकृतिविपर्यय.

10. अनङ्गभिधान (praising or attaching value to something not helpful to the suggestion of the रस under delineation). In the Karpūramāñjari the king ignores the description of the spring made by himself as well as by the heroine but praises such a description made by the bard.—यथा कर्पूरमञ्जरीं नायिकया स्वात्मना च यद् वसन्तवर्णनं तदनादृत्य दन्दिवर्णनरथ राज्ञा प्रशंसनम् (प्रदीप०).

The description of a lover getting angry at being struck by the feet of his beloved and so forth will also constitute a रसदोष. In short, as the Dhvanikāra has said, propriety is the only thing to be looked after and anything improper will mar the suggestion of रस.—यदेवंविधा अन्येऽप्यनौचित्यहेतवो भवन्ति । यथा नायिकापादप्रहारादिना नायककोपादिवर्णन-मित्यादि । अनौचित्यं तु रसविच्छेदहेतुः (प्रदीप०).

In certain cases the mention by name of a व्यभिचारिभाव does not constitute a defect.

Admission of an adverse विभाव, अनुभाव or व्यभिचारिभाव is rather conducive to excellence when being represented as counteracted (by the appropriate विभाव, अनुभाव or व्यभिचारिभाव) it serves to heighten the principal रस.—प्रकृतिविरुद्धं व्यभिचार्यादि यदि बाध्यत्वेनोच्यते तदा दूरे दोषत्वम्, प्रत्युत प्रकृतरसपरिपोषकतया गुणत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

When two रसs (i. e., स्थायिभावs) become repugnant to each other if described in the same substratum, they should be described to exist in different substrata. वीर and भयानक are repugnant to each other when found in the same person. So when the रस in the hero is वीर, भयानक may be depicted as subsisting in his opponent. When two रसs become repugnant to each other on account of the one closely following the other, a third रस [not incompatible with any of them] should be introduced between the two. Thus in the Nāgānanda when Jimūtāvahāna who is under the influence of शान्तरस is described as falling in love

with Malayavati i.e., when he is brought under the influence of शृङ्गार, a third रस (अद्भुत) is made to intervene between the two (i.e., शान्त and शृङ्गार).—रसानां विरोधो द्वेधा—प्रमानाधिकरणतया नैरन्तर्येण चेति । तत्र वीरभयानकयोरेकाधिकरण्येन विरोध इति प्रतिपक्षगतत्वेन भयानको वर्णनीयः ; तथा सति दूरे तस्य दोषत्व प्रत्युत वीरपरिपोषः । यद्य च येन रमेन नैरन्तर्येण विरोधः सोऽविरोधिना रसान्तरेणान्तरितो निबद्धव्यः (प्रदीप०)

Two incompatible रसs do not mar each other also when (1) one is merely remembered (to develop the other)—एकस्मिन् रमे अनुभूयमाने तद्विरुद्धस्तदुपवृद्धणाय चेदनुसर्ग्यते तदा न दोषः (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी), (2) when both of them are intended to be equal in importance—अथ यदि विरुद्धोऽपि साम्येन विवक्ष्यते तदापि न दोषः (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी) and (3) when both of them become subservient to a third रस—यौ च विरुद्धावपि सन्तौ अङ्गिनि रसान्तरेऽङ्गभूतौ तावपि 'गुणानाञ्च परार्थत्वादिति' नयेनाविरुद्धौ (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी).

It should be noted that one रस cannot be incompatible with another, neither can the relation of *principal* and *subordinate* subsist between any two रसs [because when a रस is manifested it completely occupies the soul and nothing else is known and thus the possibility of another रस being known as principal or subordinate is precluded], so in the present context i.e., whenever the incompatibility of two रसs has been spoken of, रस has been used to signify a रथाधिभावः—ननु प्राज्ञप्रतिपादितरूपवेद्यान्तरसम्पर्कशून्यरसस्य न रसान्तरेण विरोधो नाप्यङ्गाङ्गिभाव इत्यसम्बन्धमेवैतत् सर्वमिति चेत् ? न , रसशब्देनात्र प्रकरणे रथाधिभावस्याभिधानाय, रस्यत इति व्युत्पत्तेः (प्रदीप०).

ननु विगङ्गितवेद्यान्तरत्वेन प्रतीयमाने रमे विरोधप्रतीतेरनवकाश इति वो विरोधः को वाऽङ्गाङ्गिभाव इत्यत आह (सम्प्रदायप्रकाशिनी).

CHAPTER VIII.

गुण and अलङ्कार—Distinction between the two

Definition of गुण.—गुणs are the properties of रस (i.e., they directly reside in रस—रसरस धर्मः साक्षात् तदाश्रित इत्यर्थः). the principal factor or soul of वाक्य, they invariably co-exist with it and cause its excellence [by causing a melting of the heart etc.—रमोद-

काशानुभवसिद्धिर्ब्रह्मद्वयैकरूपकार्यविशेषप्रयोजकत्वरूपो बोध्यः—उद्धृतं], they are just like bravery and such other qualities in reference to the soul. It should be noted that as bravery and other qualities belong to the soul and not to the body, so गुण like sweetness (माधुर्य) etc., belong to रस and not to वर्ण [which constitute the body of the kāvya]. Vāmana and some other rhetoricians think that गुण are the properties not of रस but of वर्ण. Their contention may be summarised thus :—a kāvya, though devoid of रस, is said to have the गुण माधुर्य, if the letters used are delicate, while a kāvya with रस is said to have no such गुण as माधुर्य, if it has no delicate letters. This goes to show that माधुर्य etc., really belong to वर्ण. [ननु रसधर्मत्वमेवामसिद्धम् । कथमन्यथा नीरसेऽपि सुकुमारादिवर्णशालिनि मधुरादिव्यवहारः, रसवति अपि ईदृग्वर्णाभाववति अमधुरादिव्यवहार इति]. Against this view may be said the following : we generally see that bravery co-exists with the largeness of the body and on that account whenever a large-sized body is seen, that body is called brave, whether the soul in it is brave or not. On the contrary when a soul is really brave but its body is small, the soul is believed to be not brave. The fact that the body can never be brave [for bravery is not seen in a dead body] but is only suggestive of bravery is lost sight of. In the same way वर्ण are never sweet ; they only suggest sweetness (माधुर्य) and on that account sweetness is attributed to them. गुण like माधुर्य etc., are really the properties of रस, and not of वर्ण.

[It should be noted that only on the analogy of the body not possessing any गुण like गुरुत्व (bravery), वर्ण (which constitute the body of काव्य) are said to be incapable of possessing any गुण (माधुर्य etc.). No decisive reason is adduced for the assertion that गुण are the properties of रस and not of वर्ण. Pradīpakāra, however, says, if गुण can be proved to belong to वर्ण alone and to nothing else, then the statement that there is no decisive reason to hold that गुण are the properties of रस would be valid. The upholders of the theory that गुण belong to वर्ण cannot say so, because गुण belong not exclusively to वर्ण, they are said to belong to रचना (composition) as well ('मधुरा रचना' इति व्यवहारात्). Thus there would be strict adherence to the law of parsimony (लाघव) if गुण are admitted to be the properties of one thing (रस alone) and violation of this law and consequent superfluity (गौरव) if they are admitted to belong to two things (वर्ण and

रचना).—ननु गौर्वाङ्गरामहत्तित्ववन्माधुरत्वादीनां रसप्रकृतिलब्धवस्थितायेव स्यात् । सैव त्वसिद्धा, विनिगम-
काभावादिति चेन्नैवम् । भवत्येव विनिगमकाभावी यदि त्वया वर्णमात्रायाः गुणा स्वीकर्तुं शक्यन्ते । न त्वेवम्,
अविगम्येण रचनायामपि तदभ्युपगमात् । तथा च रसमात्राक्षित्वे लाघवम्, वर्णरचनीभयक्षित्वे तु
गौरवम् । यतश्चैवं साधुयादयो रसधर्माः समुचितैर्वर्णादिभिर्व्यञ्जना इत्येव सम्यक् (प्रदीप०)] ।

Definition of अलङ्कार—अलङ्कारs are properties which cause
excellence to रस, when it exists, [there are cases, however, where an
अलङ्कार does not cause any excellence to an existing रस] by causing
excellence to its component factors (शब्द and अर्थ—शब्दालङ्कारs such as
अनुप्रास, यमक etc, causing excellence to शब्दs and अधोलङ्कारs like उपमा,
व्यतिरेक etc, causing excellence to अर्थs); they are just like necklace
and the like causing excellence to the soul through the body.

[The points of difference between गुण and अलङ्कार as brought out by the
author of the Pradīpa —

गुणs are the properties of रस and as such directly reside in it, they
invariably cause excellence to रस and invariably co exist with it. अलङ्कारs
cause excellence to रस, but not being its properties do not directly reside in
it, they do not invariably cause its excellence and do not invariably
co exist with it.—‘एवञ्च रसस्तीतृकपक्षे तुल्ये सति रसधर्मत्वं [साक्षात् तदाश्रितत्वं], तथात्वे [रसोत्-
कर्षकत्वे] सति रसाव्यभिचारिभ्यतिलम्, अयोग्यवच्छेदेन रसोपकारकत्वेति स्वल्पवय गुणानां द्रष्टव्यम्’ ।
‘तथा च (अनङ्काराः) सन्तमपि रस कविमीपकुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । एतावता रसाक्षित्वं चलस्थितिलक्ष्यं दर्शितम् ।
तथा च रसोपकारकत्वे सति तदक्षित्वं, तथात्वे [रसोपकारकत्वे] सति रसव्यभिचारित्वम् अनियमेन रसोप-
कारकत्वं चेति सामान्यलक्षणवयमलङ्काराणाम्’ (प्रदीप०)] ।

Bhaṭṭa Udbhata in his Bhāmahayrtti has said that there is,
of course, difference between गुण and अलङ्कार so far as they relate to
the human body, the former subsisting by inherence (समवाय) and the
latter being present only by conjunction (सयोग). But in the case of रस
both गुण and अलङ्कार subsist by inherence (समवाय) and thus they are
not different from each other. Hence any distinction drawn between
गुण and अलङ्कार, so far as they relate to रस is based only on old
tradition. This view is not correct. The real distinction between
गुण and अलङ्कार is that गुण is रसधर्म and अलङ्कार is not so ; गुण does and
अलङ्कार does not co-exist with रस.

Vāmana's idea of the distinction between गुण and अलङ्कार is
that the former produces beauty—the beauty that entitles a parti-
cular composition to be called kāvya*—and the latter only heightens

* See Kāvya-lāṅkāra-sūtravṛtti, III. 1. ‘काव्यमीभाषा, कर्तारो धर्मा.’ इत्यत्र
काव्यव्यवहारप्रयोगिच्छाया इति रूपं (सङ्क्षेप०).

the beauty produced. Now may be asked 'Do all the गुणs combined produce the requisite beauty or only any or some of them'? If it be said that all the गुणs combined do it, then how can the गौडीया and पाञ्चाली styles* in which माधुर्य and some other गुणs are absent be regarded as the soul of poetry†? If it be admitted that it is some or any of the गुणs, then it would be permissible to say that in such sentences as अद्रावन्न प्रज्वलत्यग्निरुच्चैः etc., the presence of गुणs like ओजः and प्रसाद has produced a certain beauty which entitles the same sentence to be regarded as kāvya‡. [As a matter of fact there is absolutely no beauty in the sentence.—अत्र वाक्ये उक्तिमात्रमेव न वैचित्र्यम् (सङ्केत०)].

The contention that अलङ्कारs merely serve to enhance the beauty caused by गुणs is not also sound. In the verse स्वर्गप्राप्तिरनेनैव etc., there are two अलङ्कारs—विशेषोक्ति and व्यतिरेक, and these are the causes of beauty which entitles the verse to be called kāvya. It should be noted that no गुण has produced any beauty here and consequently there is no question of the अलङ्कारs enhancing it. The अलङ्कारs have produced beauty here quite independently.

[A kāvya must have one or more गुणs. The verse just referred to has also गुणs and they are ओजः and प्रसाद, but they do not produce any beauty here, as the रस suggested is शृङ्गार in which the गुण that is conducive to beauty is माधुर्य.—गुणजन्यां शोभामनपेक्ष्यैवालङ्काराभ्यां शोभासम्पत्तिरिति तात्पर्यम् (प्रदीप०). एवञ्चात्र माधुर्य-व्यञ्जकवर्णाभावेनौजसश्च प्रकृतिविरुद्धत्वेन गुणाहितशोभाया अभावे गुणाहितशोभातिशयकारित्वरूपालङ्कार-लक्षणस्य निरुक्तालङ्कारद्वयेऽप्यतिरिति भावः । वस्तुतोऽत्र शृङ्गारे माधुर्यमेव शोभाधायकं न विद्यमानमप्योजः, ओजोऽनुविद्धत्वात् प्रसादोऽपि न तच्छोभाहेतुः (उद्घोत०)].

* According to Vāmana रीति is the soul of poetry. रीतिस are styles or dictions and they are three in number—वैदर्भी, गौडीया and पाञ्चाली (सा च पदसंघट-नात्मिका त्रिविधा—उद्घोत०). In वैदर्भी style all the गुणs, such as sweetness (माधुर्य), clearness (प्रसाद) etc., are present. In गौडीया and पाञ्चाली styles all the गुणs are not present. See Kāvyaśālikāra-sūtra-vṛtti, I. 2.

† काव्यशोभा काव्यव्यवहारनिमित्तं कश्चिदतिशयः । तद्धेतवो गुणास्तदतिशयहेतवस्त्वलङ्कारा इति तयोर्भेद इति । तदप्ययुक्तम्, यतः शोभाहेतवो गुणा इत्युक्तम् । तत्र किं समग्रैर्युगैः काव्ये शोभोत्पत्तिरुत येन केनापि ? आद्ये, पाञ्चाली गौडीया च रीतिः कथं काव्यस्यात्मा, माधुर्याद्यभावेन समस्तगुणाभावाच्छोभानुत्पत्तिः (प्रदीप०). शोभाहीने च न काव्यत्वमिति भावः (उद्घोत०).

‡ काव्यव्यवहारापत्तिः—शोभाद्वारिति शेषः । गुणेषु सत्सु शोभाद्वारा काव्यव्यवहारापत्तिरित्यर्थः, यथाश्रुते गुणानां शोभाकर्तृत्वं वामनसूत्रोक्तं न संगृहीतं स्यात् ।

गुणः are three in number :—

1. माधुर्यं (sweetness).—It delights the heart and softens it [दुतिवारणमाहादकत्वं माधुर्यम्]. The softening power of माधुर्यं successively increases in सम्भोगशृङ्गार, करुण, विप्रलम्भशृङ्गार and शान्त.

[द्रुतिवैतरी गलितलमिव देवादिजन्मकाटिन्याभावः । तथा च यद्गतिं शीतुर्निर्भनक्तैव सम्ययते तदाह्लाद-
कलस्रदपं माधुर्यमित्यर्थः (प्रदीप०)].

Bhāskara (Bhāmaha ?) holds that शब्दत्व (melodiousness) is the characteristic of माधुर्यं. (शब्दं नातिसमसायंशब्दं मधुरमिष्यते.—शब्दत्वं शब्दानुदेनकत्वम्). This view is not correct, as शब्दत्व is found in शीतः and प्रसाद also].

2. ओजः (florridity).—It brings about the expansion of the heart ; by it the heart is fired up, as it were. The expanding power of ओजः successively increases in वीर, वीमदस and रौद्र.

[दीतिस्त्रदपा या मनसो विस्तृतिर्ज्वलितलमिव । तथा च यद्गताञ्ज्वलितमिव मनो जायते तदोज इत्यर्थः
(प्रदीप०)].

3. प्रसाद (lucidity or clearness).—It quickly pervades the mind just as fire pervades dry fuel. The pervading power of प्रसाद is found in all the रसः.

Though गुणः are the properties of रसः, they are often said to belong to शब्द and अर्थ and this is done only figuratively just as bravery and such other qualities which really belong to the soul are attributed to the body.

According to Vāmana there are ten शब्दगुणः and ten अर्थगुणः. शब्दगुणः are :—

1. ओजः (splendour). It consists in the compactness of style.—गाढबन्धत्वमोजः । कथस्य गाढत्वं यत्तदोजः.

2. प्रसाद (lucidity). It consists in the slackness of composition. It is a गुण being mixed with ओजः.—बन्धस्य शैथिल्यं शिथिलत्वं प्रसादः, ओजसा मद् संज्ञात् (मिथितत्वात्) गुणः ; (सर्वशैथिल्यस्य दोषत्वादिति भावः).

3. श्लेष (smoothness). It consists in the several words looking like one on account of the peculiarity of sandhi and use of letters having the same organ of utterance (उच्चारणम्यान).—मद्युत्वं श्लेषः, यस्मिन् मति बहुवचि परानि एवम् भासन्ते.

4. समता (uniformity). It consists in the sameness of style throughout a composition.—मार्गमेदः समता । येन मार्गेणोपक्रमस्तत्त्व अलग्न इत्यर्थः.

5. समाधि (harmoniousness). It consists in the adjustment of ascent (highflown or close language) with descent (simple or slack language).—आरोहावरोहक्रमः समाधिः.

6. माधुर्य (sweetness). It consists in the words in a composition being distinct from one another.—पृथक्पदत्वं माधुर्यम् । पृथक् पदानि यस्य स पृथक्पदः, तस्य भावः पृथक्पदत्वम् । समासदैर्व्यतिनिवृत्तिपरं चैतत्.

7. सौकुमार्य (tenderness). It consists in the absence of harshness.—अजरठत्वं सौकुमार्यम् । बन्धस्य अजरठत्वम् अपारुष्यं यत्तत् सौकुमार्यम्.

8. उदारता (magnificence). It consists in fanciful grouping of words which being read with stoppages seem to dance.—बन्धस्य विकटत्वं यद् असौ उदारता । यस्मिन् सति नृत्यन्तीव पदानीति जनस्य वर्णना भवति । विकटत्वं विच्छेदात् पदानां नृत्यप्रायत्वम्.

9. अर्थव्यक्ति (expressiveness). It consists in making the meaning readily grasped.—यत्र झटिति अर्थप्रतिपत्तिहेतुत्वं स गुणोऽर्थव्यक्तिः.

10. कान्ति (brightness). It consists in the beauty caused by freedom from vulgar expressions.—औज्ज्वल्यं कान्तिः । हालिकादिसाधारणपद-विन्यासवैपरीत्येन अलौकिकशोभाशालित्वम्.

Of these ten गुणः, it should be noted, some are included in the three गुणः (माधुर्य, ओजः and प्रसाद as defined by Mammaṭa), some are only non-defects (want of defects) and others become defects in certain circumstances. Thus श्लेष, समाधि, उदारता and प्रसाद (as defined by Vāmana) may come under ओजः* (as defined by Mammaṭa) and अर्थव्यक्ति may be included in प्रसाद (as defined by Mammaṭa); सौकुमार्य and कान्ति are simply want of defects called श्रुतिकटुत्व and ग्राम्यत्व ; समता is sometimes a defect, e.g., when in a composition the objects of description are both mild and awe-inspiring.

See Vāmanālaṃkārasūtravṛtti, iii. 1 & 2.

* वामनाद्युक्तस्य ओजस इव एषाम् (श्लेषादीनाम्) अपि गाढबन्धत्वेन औजोगुणव्यञ्जकवर्णसादृश्येन औजोगुणोन्तर्भावः (विवरण०).

औजः of Vāmana comes under औजः of Mammaṭa.

Thus शब्दगुणः are really three and not ten in number.

अर्थगुणः (according to Vāmana) are :—

1. ओजः (splendidness of meaning). Vāmana's definition is अर्थस्य प्रौढिरोजः. प्रौढि means प्रतिपादनचातुर्यं. Thus ओजः is nothing but a clever way of expressing meanings. प्रौढि consists in :—

(a) पदार्थे वाक्यरचना i. e., the use of a phrase for expressing the meaning of a single word. [चन्द्रे वक्तव्ये अधिलोचनसम्भूतं ज्योतिः—विवरण०].

(b) वाक्यार्थे पदामिधान i. e., the use of a single word for explaining the meaning of a phrase. [कान्तार्थिनी सङ्केतस्थानं गच्छन्तीति वक्तव्ये भमिसारिका—विवरण०].

(c) व्यास i. e., expansion i. e., when a single sentence is elaborated into many sentences. [परस्वं नापहर्तव्यमिति एकरिमन् वाक्यार्थे वक्तव्ये परात्रं नापहर्तव्यम्, परवस्त्रापहारोऽनुचितः, पराभरणहरणम् इदामुत्रानिष्टकरमित्यादिना नानावाक्येन प्रतिपादनं व्यासः—विवरण०].

(d) समास i. e., brevity i. e., when many sentences are abbreviated into a single sentence. [ते हिमालयमामन्त्रय पुनः प्रेक्ष्य च शयिनम् । सिद्धं चारमै निवेद्यार्थं तद्विस्तृष्टाः समुद्युः ॥—अत्र ते हिमालयमामन्त्रेयत्वादिना एकेनैव वाक्येन नानावाक्यार्थभूतरयामन्त्रणादेरुक्तिः । एकवाक्ये बहुवाक्यार्थनिबन्धात् समास इति भावः—Jhalkikar].

(e) सामिप्रायत्व i. e., significance of epithets. [कुर्यां हरस्यापि पिनाकपाणे-र्षयंभ्युति के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये ॥ अत्र पिनाकपाणेरिति विशेषणस्य सार्धकत्वम्—विवरण०. हरः पिनाकी चेत्यतिदारुण इति भावः—मठिनाथ०].

The first four kinds of प्रौढि serve only to beautify a composition. There is no गुणत्व in them because a composition may be called kāvya even in their absence.

The fifth kind of प्रौढि is only a negation of the defect अयुष्टार्थता.

2. प्रसाद (clearness of meaning). It consists in the use of absolutely necessary words.—अर्थवैमर्त्यं प्रसादः, अर्थस्य वैमर्त्यं प्रयोक्तृमात्रपरिग्रहः प्रसादः । प्रयोक्तृकेति अपेक्षितैत्यर्थः (उद्घोष०).

Thus प्रसाद is a negation of the defect अयुक्तपदत्व.

3. मधुरं (sweetness of meaning). It consists in expressing the

4. समता (uniformity). It consists in the sameness of style throughout a composition.—मार्गमेदः समता । येन मार्गोपक्रमस्तस्य अस्मात् इत्यर्थः.

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See Vāmanālamkārasūtravṛtti, iii. 1 & 2.

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र्धेयंनुति के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये ॥ अत्र पिनाकपाणेति विशेषणस्य साधेकत्वम्—विवरण०. हरः
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Thus प्रसाद is a negation of the defect अधिकपदत्व.

3. माधुर्य (sweetness of meaning). It consists in expressing the

meaning in diverse ways and not monotonously.—उक्तिवैचित्र्यं माधुर्यम् ।
उक्तिवैचित्र्यं नवीकृतत्वरूपम् (प्रदीप०).

Thus माधुर्य is a negation of the defect अनवीकृतत्व.

4. सौकुमार्य (tenderness of meaning). It consists in the use of words which are not inauspicious.—अपारुष्यं सौकुमार्यम् । पुरुषोऽमङ्गलः (उद्घोत०).

Thus सौकुमार्य is a negation of the defect अमङ्गलाश्लीलत्व.

5. उदारता (greatness of meaning). It consists in the absence of vulgarity.—अग्राम्यत्वमुदारता. . .

Thus उदारता is a negation of the defect ग्राम्यत्व.

6. अर्थव्यक्ति (expressiveness of meaning). It consists in clearly delineating the character of things.—वस्तुस्वभावस्फुटत्वमर्थव्यक्तिः । वस्तुनो वर्णनीयस्य डिम्भादेः स्वभावस्य रूपक्रियादेः स्फुटत्वेन वर्णनमित्यर्थः (उद्घोत०).

Thus अर्थव्यक्ति is not different from the figure named स्वभावोक्ति.

7. कान्ति (brightness of meaning). It consists in making the रस clearly realized.—दीप्तरसत्वं कान्तिः । दीप्तरसत्वं स्फुटप्रतीयमानरसत्वम् (उद्घोत०).

Thus कान्ति comes under रसध्वनि or गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्य.

[रसस्य प्राधान्ये ध्वनित्वम् । गुणत्वे तु रसवदलङ्काररूपगुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यत्वमित्यर्थः—उद्घोत०].

8. श्लेष (cohesion of meaning). It consists in the combination of factors like sequence of actions, shrewdness, notability and reasons.

[A kāvya in which are noticeable the sequence of actions, shrewdness of the hero, well-known and current practices and reasons for the actions of the hero may be said to have श्लेष.—घटना श्लेषः । क्रमकौटिल्यानुलक्षणलोपपत्ति-योगी घटना । क्रमः क्रियापरम्परा, कौटिल्ये विदग्धचेष्टितम्, अनुलक्षणत्वं प्रसिद्धिः, उपपत्तिः उपपादक-युक्तिविन्यासः तेषां योगः सम्मेलनम् (चक्रवर्त्ती०)].

Thus श्लेष is only a sort of beauty. It is not a गुण, because it does not help the realization of रस. As a matter of fact the realization of रस is hampered by too much attention to the factors which constitute श्लेष.—एष श्लेष उक्तिवैचित्र्यमात्रं न गुणः, अनन्यसाधारणरसोपकारित्वातिशय-विरहात् (प्रदीप०). तथा प्रतिसन्धानेन प्रत्युतास्वादस्य प्रतीतेर्विलम्बाच्चेति भावः (Jhalkikar).

9. समता (uniformity of meaning). It consists in maintaining

the uniformity of expressions — अथैवमप्य समता । स च क्रमामेदरूप इति क्रमाभेदे रूपो दोषमात्र एव (प्रदीप०) वैषम्येति अर्थस्य क्रममेदेत्यर्थः । क्रममेदेति प्रक्रममेदेत्यर्थः । यथा उदेति सविता ताम्र इत्यादौ (उद्धोत०)

Thus समता is a negation of the defect भग्नप्रक्रमता

10 समाधि (observation of meaning) The meaning is either original or borrowed from some other source [The comparison between the skin of a Hun and an orange is original because it is not current among poets, whereas the comparison between the eye and the blue lotus is not so, because poets are quite familiar with it] — अथैवमप्य समता । अर्थस्य दर्शनं दृष्टिः । अर्थो द्विविधः, अयोनिरन्यच्छायायोनिर्वा । अयोनिः केनाप्यनुहितपूर्वं । यथा — ‘सद्योमुण्डितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पृद्धिनारद्वयम्’ — इति । अत्र हूण पाश्चात्योऽतिगौरो यवनविशेषः, तस्य रवभावतोऽतिगौर मदरक्त सद्यः — इमं श्रूयतामन्यक्तरोमकूपचिबुकं तत्तुल्यत्वेन नारदस्य वर्णनं नान्येन कृतमित्ययोनिरिति बोध्यम् । अन्यच्छायायोनिः अन्यैरनुहितपूर्वमूलकोऽभिनवोऽर्थः इति यावत् । यथा — ‘निजनयनप्रतिबिम्बैरमुनि बहुशः प्रतारिता कापि । नीलोत्पलेऽपि विमृशति करमर्पयितुं कुसुमलावी’ ॥ — इति । अत्र नयननीलोत्पलयो प्रसिद्धाभेवोपमामवलम्ब्य उद्भाषित इत्यन्यच्छायायोनिरिति बोध्यम् (Jhukkai) अर्थदर्शनमिति । अवर्णितपूर्वोऽयमर्थः, पूर्ववर्णितच्छायायो वेति काव्यालोचनमित्यर्थः (उद्धोत०)

The proficiency resulting from the observation of the world, studying the kāvyas and śāstras is essential for the production of kāvya. Thus समाधि is an essential condition of the production of काव्य and therefore cannot be a गुण — लोकशास्त्रकाव्यादिदर्शनजन्यनिपुणताया वाक्यहेतुतया अर्थदर्शनाभावे काव्यशरीरमेव न निष्पद्यते इत्यर्थदृष्टे काव्यशरीरनिर्वाहकत्वमेव ननु गुणत्वमिति (निबर्ण०). समाधि पुनरर्थदर्शनम् । न चासी गुणः, काव्यशरीरत्वात् (काव्यशरीरकारणत्वात्) । स्वयं दृष्टस्य अन्यच्छायासिद्धिरर्थस्य यदि न दर्शनं कथं तर्हि काव्यशरीरनिष्पत्तिः । अमाधारणशोभादायकं हि गुणं भवन्ति, न च काव्यशरीरनिर्वक्तृत्वमिति (प्रदीप०)

Thus अर्थगुणः are not really गुणः and should not be given a separate treatment

The गुणः in reality pertain to रसः, they pertain to रसः only indirectly. They are suggested by letters, samāntas and diction. The रसः letters (letters beginning from क to ग) except the letters

ट, ठ, ड, ढ, combined with the last letter of their respective group (वर्ग) (क, ख, ग, न्त, न्द, म्प etc.), the consonants र and ण with short vowels, simple words, compounds of medium length and harmonious diction (the diction in which the words are so arranged as to make it soft)—these are the suggesters of माधुर्य (sweetness).

The first and third letters of a group (वर्ग) combined with the second and fourth letters respectively of that group (कख, ट्ठ, त्थ, ड्ढ, etc.), conjuncts having र as their first or the second member (कै, क्र, दै, ई, ह etc.), any reduplicated consonant (क्क, च्च, ट्ट, त्त, द्द etc.), the entire ट-वर्ग with the exception of ण, the consonants श and ष, long compounds and bombastic diction—these are the suggesters of ओजः (florridity).

Such रसः, समास and रचनाः (dictions), as lead to the meaning being comprehended immediately after words are heard, are the suggesters of प्रसाद. This is in accordance with Maheśvara's explanation. According to him रस is not only an आश्रय (receptacle) of गुण but its व्यञ्जक (suggester) as well. (See the commentary, p. 431). According to the Pradipakāra, the word, the *samāsa* and the diction by which the meaning is comprehended just after words are heard are the suggesters of प्रसाद.—येन शब्देन (वा ?) समासेन वा यया रचनया वा श्रुतिमात्रेण शब्दादर्थप्रत्ययः स प्रसादव्यञ्जक इत्यर्थः. The author of the Uddyota puts the whole thing in a simpler form—'the words the meanings of which are well-known and of which the mutual connection is easily comprehended on account of close proximity etc., are the suggesters of प्रसाद'.—एवञ्च प्रसिद्धार्थकत्वमासन्नत्वादिकञ्च प्रसादव्यञ्जकमित्युक्तम्.*

A departure from the above rules is allowed when the nature of the speaker, or of the subject-matter or of the form of the composition demands it. Thus, when Bhīmasena is the speaker, the diction may be bombastic, though the subject-matter is not suggestive of anger and though the form of composition is a drama in which the bombastic diction is not suitable; when the object under description is huge and awe-inspiring, even though the speaker

be a mild person and the form of composition a drama, there may be bombastic diction ; when the form of composition is an आख्यायिका, sweet letters are not admissible even in the delineation of शृङ्गार ; when it is a कथा, even in the delineation of रौद्र exceedingly harsh letters are not to be used and in नाटक and similar works long compounds etc., cannot be allowed even when रौद्र is depicted.

CHAPTER IX.

शब्दालङ्कार (Word figures).

वक्रोक्ति (equivoque)—When a statement is construed in a sense different from that which is intended to be conveyed by the speaker, it constitutes the figure वक्रोक्ति. It may be based upon छेप (punning)—either समझ (involving the breaking up of words) or अमझ (not involving the breaking up of words)—and upon काङ् (intonation).

अनुप्रास (alliteration)—It consists in the same consonants being repeated, even though the vowels may be different.

अनुप्रास is primarily of two kinds—वर्णानुप्रास and शब्दानुप्रास. वर्णानुप्रास is again of two kinds—छेकानुप्रास and वृत्त्यनुप्रास.

छेकानुप्रास is the repetition of several consonants only once. In the verse अनङ्गरङ्ग० etc, न्द and न्त are each repeated only once.

[छेक means विद्वन् i. e., a clever person or one with an appreciative mind. छेकानुप्रास is so called from its being used by such persons. तेषु प्रयुज्यमानत्वात् (पदोप०)].

वृत्त्यनुप्रास consists in the repetition of one or several consonants more than once.

[इति means संघटनार्थत्वात् i. e., style. इत्यनुप्रास is so called because by beautifying the style it helps the suggestion of a रस—अतिरसो इत्यादिभिः । तदुपरोक्तत्वात् (पदोप०). इति साधुर्वादिष्वप्युक्तमात्रं]

अष्टमः कश्चिद् व्यापारविशेषः (विवरणं). वृत्तिः रसविषयी व्यापारः। अत्र तु तद्वती वर्णरचना वृत्तिः (माहृत्यनुसङ्गात्मिका)*. वृत्तिस्य अस्ति त्रयं अङ्कः। (1) उपनागरिका, (polished)—characterised by consonants suggestive of sweetness (माधुर्यं); (2) परुषा (harsh)—characterised by consonants suggestive of florridity (ओजः) and (3) कोमला (soft)—characterised by consonants neither suggestive of sweetness nor of florridity but of प्रसाद (lucidity). कोमला वृत्तिः is by some called ग्राम्या वृत्तिः on account of its having no exquisite charm and thus having a resemblance to village women. —अपरैरोजोमाधुर्यमञ्जकालिरिक्तैः प्रसादवद्भिरक्षरैः। एनामेव केचिदतिशयितकान्तिराहित्येन ग्राम्यस्त्रीसाध्यान् ग्राम्येति वदन्ति (प्रदीपः). These three वृत्तिसः are respectively called by Vāmana and his followers वैदर्भी, गौडी and पाञ्चाली].

शब्दानुप्रास consists in the repetition of शब्दः. The शब्दः repeated are the same in form and meaning but there is difference only in their तात्पर्य (अन्वयः i. e., the syntactical relation). This अनुप्रासः is called लाटानुप्रासः on account of its being popular among the people of the लाट country. Now शब्दः are either पदः (complete words i. e., verbal forms complete with terminations) or नामन् (simple basic substantives). In the alliteration of पदः there is repetition either of several words or of a single word and in the alliteration of नामन् the repetition of the नामन् may occur (1) in the same compound, (2) in different compounds and (3) once in a compound and once in a non-compound. In the verse यस्य न सविधे दयिता etc., several words such as दवदहन and तुहिनदीधिति have been repeated. In the first half तुहिनदीधिति is उद्देश्य (subject) and दवदहन is विधेय (predicate), while in the second half दवदहन is उद्देश्य and तुहिनदीधिति is विधेय and this constitutes the difference in their तात्पर्य or अन्वयः.—पूर्वाद्धे तुहिनदीधितौ दवदहनत्वं विधेयम्। उत्तराद्धे तु विपरीतम्। उद्देश्यविधेयभावविपर्ययासेन शाब्दबोधरूपान्वयभेदात्तात्पर्यभेदोऽस्तीति बोध्यम् (उद्द्योतः). In the verse वदनं वरवर्णिन्याः etc., there is repetition of the single word सुधाकर. In the first half it is विधेय, while in the second half it is उद्देश्य and thus the difference in तात्पर्यः.—उद्देश्यविधेयभावभेदाच्च तात्पर्यभेद इति बोध्यम् (उद्द्योतः). In the verse सितकरकरचरि विभा etc, we have the substantive कर repeated in the same compound, the substantive विभा in two different compounds and the substantive कमल in a compound and in a non-compound. Thus लाटानुप्रासः is of five varieties.

* वृत्तिश्च सधुरादिरसानुगुणनियतसंस्कृतादिवर्णगती रसविषयी व्यापारी व्यञ्जनाख्यः (प्रदीपः). According to Maheśvara वृत्तिः means व्यञ्जना and वृत्तिगतः means 'related to व्यञ्जना being its generator'—वृत्तिर्हि रसनिष्ठगुणव्यञ्जना, (वृत्तिगतः) तज्जनकतया तत्सम्बन्धीत्यर्थः.

यमक—The repetition of a group of letters in the same order with a different meaning—where there is a meaning—constitutes यमक. [समानार्थत्वाभाववत् समानानुपूर्वीकानेकवर्णावृत्ति यमकमिति लक्षण द्रष्टव्यम् (प्रदीप०)]. In the verse सन्नारीभरणो...etc., the group of letters constituting the expression सन्नारीभरणोमाय as used originally and as repeated has meanings but they are different. In अमृत वारितवारिजविह्वल etc., the group of letters त-वा-रि has absolutely no meaning anywhere. In the expression समरमरसोऽयम् the letters स-म-र as occurring in the beginning have a meaning viz. war, but the same letters occurring in the compound समरस have no meaning. सरो रसः etc., will not constitute यमक as the group of consonants is not repeated in the same order.

Varieties of यमक—their examples.

श्लेष—When words that are different on account of the difference in their meanings become coalesced through the sameness of pronunciation, it constitutes श्लेष. "There is the theory that words having different meanings must be regarded as different,—and also that in poetry accents do not count; and in accordance with the former theory, even though two words may be the same in their verbal form, yet they are regarded as different—and in accordance with the latter, when these two words (even though differently accented, by reason of the difference in their meanings) come to be pronounced in exactly the same manner, they are regarded as coalescing, i. e., as having their differences undiscernible;—and when this happens, it is a case of coalescence (श्लेष)."—*Kāvya-prakāśa*, Trans. by Dr. Jha.

समश्लेष is of two kinds, समश्लेष and असमश्लेष. In समश्लेष there is coalescence of words having different forms and thus necessitating breaking up for an understanding of their meanings. असमश्लेष is of eight kinds as it is based upon :—

(a) वर्ण (letters).—विषौ बके मूर्ति स्थितवति वय के पुनरमी. Here the श्लेष lies in the word विषौ which is a locative singular form of both विषि and विषु. The इकार of विषि and उकार of विषु have been transformed into औकार, though they are different वर्णः and hence it is an instance

of वर्णशेष [अत्र विधावित्यत्र विधिविधुशब्दबोरिकारोकारयोरौकारतां प्राप्तयोर्भेदाद् वर्णशेषः (प्रदीप०)].

(b) पद (words).—पृथुकार्तस्वरपातं etc. In one case the compound means पृथुकानां बालानामाक्तस्वरस्य पातम्, and in another case it means पृथु बहुलं कार्तस्वरस्य (स्वरस्य) पातं यत्र. Here the words being different, it is an instance of पदशेष [पदभेदात् पदशेषोऽयम् (प्रदीप०)].

(c) & (d) लिङ्ग and वचन (gender and number).—In the verse भक्तिप्रहविलोकनप्रणयिनी etc., there is शेष of both लिङ्ग and वचन, the neuter dual forms and the feminine singular forms being identical [अत्र प्रणयिनी इति स्त्रियां प्रथमैकवचनं नपुंसके तद्विवचनं चेति लिङ्गवचनयोः शेषः (प्रदीप०)].

(e) भाषा (dialects).—The verse महदे etc., when taken as Sanskrit means one thing and when taken as Prakrit means another thing. Thus it is an instance of भाषाशेष.

(f) प्रकृति (crude forms).—In the verse अयं सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि etc., the word वक्ष्यति is the singular future (लृट्) form of both वच् and बह्, and the word सामर्थ्यकृत् means both सामर्थ्यं करोतीति and सामर्थ्यं कृन्ततीति. Hence we have here an instance of प्रकृतिशेष i. e., the शेष of two crude forms. [अत्र वक्ष्यतीति बहिवच्योर्लृटि कृदिति कृन्ततिकरत्योः विविधं तुल्यं रूपमिति प्रकृतिश्लेषौ (प्रदीप०)].

(g) प्रत्यय (suffix).—In the verse रजनिरमणमौलेः etc., the word नन्दिता is a form of the root नन्द. It may mean नन्दक (नन्द् + तृच्) or the condition of नन्दिन् (नन्दिन् + तल्). It should be noted here that the root in both the cases is नन्द् but the प्रत्ययस are different. Hence it is an instance of प्रत्ययशेष.

[नन्दिता when meaning 'the position of Nandin' is to be taken as नन्द् + णिनि + तल्. Thus in the case of तृच् it is directly added to the root and in the case of तल् another प्रत्यय intervenes. नन्दितीत्यत्र नन्दधातुरेकः अव्यवहितान्ततत्प्रत्ययस्य कृत-प्रत्ययव्यवहितान्ततत्प्रत्ययस्य भेदः, रूपवैकम् (सहेन्द्वर०)].

(h) विभक्ति (declensional and conjugational terminations).—सर्वस्वं हर सर्वस्य त्वम् [when addressed by a devotee to Śiva it means—O Hara, you are all in all to everybody; when addressed by a thief to his son it means—you take away all the property of all men]. Here the root is ह and the विभक्तिस only are different. Hence it is an instance of विभक्तिशेष.

[इर when meaning 'O Siva' is formed by adding इत् to इ and then declensional termination (vocative singular) is added to it. But when it means 'take away' it is formed by adding conjugational termination (imperative second person singular) to the root इ. The root in both these cases is इ, only the विभक्ति is different. It should further be noted that in the case of declensional termination there is intervention of a प्रत्यय].

There is a ninth variety of शब्दरूप named समहारेण in which two meanings are apprehended without the expressions being split up in different ways as in समहारेण. An example of this variety of रूप is furnished by the verse योऽसकृत् परगोत्राणाम् etc. In this verse both the king (who is a highly learned man) and Indra (the king of the gods) are described. The verse means —(a) The king who is the foremost of the learned men looks resplendent being capable of repeatedly destroying the allies of his enemy in a moment and bearing the marks of one who gives away hundreds of lotus and (b) Indra who is the king of the gods looks resplendent being capable of cutting in a moment the wings of great mountains and bearing the character of one who strikes off with the thunderbolt.

In this verse the expressions परगोत्राणाम् and पश्च्छेदशङ्कमः in order to yield two meanings are not to be split up differently but in the same way (पर+गोत्राणाम्, and पश्+छेद+शङ्क+मः) [The case is, however, different with the expression शतकोटिदन्ताम्. It is to be split up in different ways for the two meanings to be obtained] There is thus समहारेण (more precisely प्रत्ययरूप and प्रकृतिरूप) in this expression.

It should be noted here that some words in this verse have two meanings but there being no determining factor like प्रकरण, मयोर, विप्रयोग etc., to restrict them to a particular meaning, both the meanings of the verse are possible. Thus both the king and Indra become the objects of description and it is why there is रूपा in this verse [एवञ्च शुगणदनेकम् प्रकरणायवतारे रूपाः, यत्र पश्यते तत्र व्यग्रमेति बोधम् (उद्घोषः)].

[We have seen in Ch. II that according to *Natyāśāstra*, when a word has several primary meanings, its range of denotation is restricted to a particular sense by such conditions as संयोग, विप्रयोग, साधुष्यं, प्रकरणं, विप्र etc.].

of वर्णश्लेष [अत्र विधावित्यत्र विधिविधुशब्दबोरिकारोकारयोरौकारतां प्राप्तयोर्भेदाद् वर्णश्लेषः (प्रदीप०)].

(b) पद (words).—पृथुकार्तस्वरपालं etc. In one case the compound means पृथुकानां बालानामार्तस्वरस्य पालम्, and in another case it means पृथु बहुलं कार्तस्वरस्य (स्वर्णस्य) पालं यत्र. Here the words being different, it is an instance of पदश्लेष [पदभेदात् पदश्लेषोऽयम् (प्रदीप०)].

(c) & (d) लिङ्ग and वचन (gender and number).—In the verse भक्तिप्रहविलोकनप्रणयिनी etc., there is श्लेष of both लिङ्ग and वचन, the neuter dual forms and the feminine singular forms being identical [अत्र प्रणयिनी इति स्त्रियां प्रथमैकवचनं नपुंसके तद्विवचनं चेति लिङ्गवचनयोः श्लेषः (प्रदीप०)].

(e) भाषा (dialects).—The verse महदे etc., when taken as Sanskrit means one thing and when taken as Prakrit means another thing. Thus it is an instance of भाषाश्लेष.

(f) प्रकृति (crude forms).—In the verse अयं सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि etc., the word वक्ष्यति is the singular future (लृट्) form of both वच् and वह्, and the word सामर्थ्यकृत् means both सामर्थ्यं करोतीति and सामर्थ्यं कृन्ततीति. Hence we have here an instance of प्रकृतिश्लेष i. e., the श्लेष of two crude forms. [अत्र वक्ष्यतीति वहिवच्योर्लृटि कृदिति कृन्ततिकरत्योः विविमि तुल्यं रूपमिति प्रकृतिश्लेषौ (प्रदीप०)].

(g) प्रत्यय (suffix).—In the verse रजनिरमणमौलेः etc., the word नन्दिता is a form of the root नन्द. It may mean नन्दक (नन्द् + वृच्) or the condition of नन्दिन् (नन्दिन् + तल्). It should be noted here that the root in both the cases is नन्द् but the प्रत्ययस are different. Hence it is an instance of प्रत्ययश्लेष.

[नन्दिता when meaning 'the position of Nandin' is to be taken as नन्द् + णिनि + तल्. Thus in the case of वृच् it is directly added to the root and in the case of तल् another प्रत्यय intervenes. नन्दिनेत्यत्र नन्दधातुरेकः अव्यवहितान्ततत्तत्प्रत्ययस्य क्तप्रत्ययव्यवहितान्ततत्तत्प्रत्ययस्य भेदः, रूपचैकम् (महेश्वर०)].

(h) विभक्ति (declensional and conjugational terminations).—सर्वस्वं हर सर्वस्य त्वम् [when addressed by a devotee to Śiva it means—O Hara, you are all in all to everybody; when addressed by a thief to his son it means—you take away all the property of all men]. Here the root is ह and the विभक्तिस only are different. Hence it is an instance of विभक्तिश्लेष.

[इ when meaning 'O Siva' is formed by adding च्च् to ह and then declensional termination (vocative singular) is added to it. But when it means 'take away' it is formed by adding conjugational termination (imperative second person singular) to the root ह. The root in both these 'cases' is ह, only the विभक्तिs are different. It should further be noted that in the case of declensional termination there is intervention of a प्रत्यय].

There is a ninth variety of शब्दरूप named अभङ्गरूप in which two meanings are apprehended without the expressions being split up in different ways as in समङ्गरूप. An example of this variety of रूप is furnished by the verse योऽसकृत् परमोत्राणाम् etc. In this verse both the king (who is a highly learned man) and Indra (the king of the gods) are described. The verse means :—(a) The king who is the foremost of the learned men looks resplendent being capable of repeatedly destroying the allies of his enemy in a moment and bearing the marks of one who gives away hundreds of *kotis* and (b) Indra who is the king of the gods looks resplendent being capable of cutting in a moment the wings of great mountains and bearing the character of one who strikes off with the thunderbolt.

In this verse the expressions परमोत्राणा and पक्षच्छेदक्षणक्षमः in order to yield two meanings are not to be split up differently but in the same way (पर+मोत्राणाम्, and पक्ष+छेद+क्षण+क्षमः). [The case is, however, different with the expression शतकोटिदत्ताम्. It is to be split up in different ways for the two meanings to be obtained]. There is thus समङ्गरूप (more precisely प्रत्ययरूप and प्रकृतिरूप) in this expression.

It should be noted here that some words in this verse have two meanings but there being no determining factor like *सर्वज्ञः*, *विश्वेशः* etc., to restrict them to a particular meaning, both the meanings of the verse are possible. Thus both the king and Indra become the objects of description and it is why there is *समङ्गरूप* in the verse. [एवञ्च युगपदनेकत्र प्रकरणाद्यवतारे श्लेषः, यत्र पक्षद्वयं तत्र शब्दोऽपि द्वयं (उद्घोषितः)].

[We have seen in Ch. II that according to *विशेषण* a word has several primary meanings, its range of denotation is restricted to a particular sense by such conditions as संयोग, निप्रदीर्घ, इत्येवम्.]

According to Udbhaṭa both समञ्जशेष and अमञ्जशेष which he calls शब्दशेष and अर्थशेष respectively, are regarded as अर्थालङ्कार and not शब्दालङ्कार.

His view regarding the figure शेष is that it consists of a coalescence either of words that are pronounceable by different efforts (प्रयत्न) on account of their accent or स्वर (उदात्त, अनुदात्त or स्वरित) being different, or of words pronounceable by same efforts on account of their accent being the same. In the former case the शेष is शब्दशेष because different words coalesce like lac and wood. [तत्राद्यः शब्दश्लेषः । स्वरितादिगुणभेदात् भिन्नप्रयत्नोच्चार्यतया भिन्नानां शब्दानां बन्धे जतुकाष्टन्यायात् शब्दयोरेव स्थित्वात् (प्रदीप०)]. It is called also समञ्जशेष because in order to obtain two meanings splitting up in different ways becomes necessary. In the latter case the शेष is अर्थशेष because two meanings cluster round the same word like two fruits hanging from a stem. [द्वितीयस्त्वर्थश्लेषः । स्वरितादिगुणभेदात् एकप्रयत्नोच्चार्यतया शब्दभेदाभावात् एकवृत्तगतफलद्वयन्यायेन अर्थयोरेव स्थित्वात् (प्रदीप०)]. It is called also अमञ्जशेष because even without splitting up in different ways two meanings are obtained.

[It should be noted that the essential factor for the figure शेष is the apprehension of different meanings. This is the reason why Udbhaṭa calls it an अर्थालङ्कार only. अर्थद्वयप्रतीताविवालङ्कारलोपगमादर्थाश्रितत्वेन द्वयोरप्यर्थालङ्कारतेति द्विविधोऽप्यलङ्कारसर्वस्वकारादिभिरर्थालङ्कारमध्ये पठितः, तत् कथं शब्दालङ्कारमध्ये पठ्यते? (प्रदीप० and उद्ध्योत०)].

Udbhaṭa is further of opinion that though शेष is at the root of many figures like उपमा, रूपक, समासोक्ति etc., yet it only generates the idea of these figures and as such these figures are subordinate to it.

As regards the contention that शेष is only अर्थालङ्कार, Mammata says that in order to decide whether a particular दोष or a particular गुण or a particular अलङ्कार pertains to शब्द or अर्थ, अन्वय and व्यतिरेक (and not आश्रयाश्रयिभाव) should be regarded as the only test. On this principle कष्टत्व, गाढत्व and अनुप्रास are regarded as शब्ददोष, शब्दगुण and शब्दालङ्कार respectively and अपुष्टता, प्रौढि and उपमा as अर्थदोष, अर्थगुण and अर्थालङ्कार respectively. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, when a दोष, गुण or अलङ्कार does not bear the change of word, that is, when it dis-

appears with the substitution of a synonym of the word that has caused it, then it is called शब्ददोष, शब्दगुण or शब्दालङ्कार, but when it bears a change of word, that is, when a दोष, गुण or अलङ्कार remains as such even when the word that has caused it is substituted by its synonym, then it is called अर्थदोष, अर्थगुण or अर्थालङ्कार.

In the verse स्वयं च पहवात्रात्र—etc., there are both समङ्गेष्व and अमङ्गेष्व. In the first half of the verse (which contains अमङ्गेष्व) the word भास्वत् and in the second half (which contains समङ्गेष्व) the word अस्वाप् are not changeable by their synonyms. Thus both समङ्गेष्व and अमङ्गेष्व pertain to words and hence they are शब्देष्व.—[अत्र द्वयोरप्यद्वयोः भास्वत्-पदास्वापपदयोः परिकृत्यसहस्रया द्वयोरपि शब्दालङ्कारत्वेनोच्यते, न त्वाद्यस्यार्थालङ्कारत्वं । (प्रदीप०)].

The verse स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति etc., furnishes an instance of अव्यंक्षेप. Here the *शेष* will be retained even if the words स्तोकेन, उन्नति etc., are substituted by their synonyms. [नन्वैवम् अव्यंक्षेपः किं नाशब्दे ? न पृथगाद ? कस्तर्हि तस्य विषयः ? यत्र पदपरिवर्त्तनेऽपि न शेषमङ्गः यदा स्तोकेनो (प्रयोगो)].

According to Udbhata the predominant figure in the verse
 स्वयं च पल्लवाताम्र—etc., is रूप and it generates the idea of उपमा. उपमा
 cannot be the predominant figure here because the साधारण्यम् (the
 common property between the उपमान and उपमेय—प्रगाढशय्या and गौरी)
 consists merely of words (same adjective=) viz., प्रगाढशय्यागङ्गावर्णविरुद्धा
 and अस्वापकलुषेष्टवस्त्रा having different meanings—when construed with
 the उपमान and उपमेय (गौरी and प्रगाढशय्या). Mammata refutes this
 contention by saying that साधारण्यम् consisting of word—may constitute
 उपमा just as that consisting of गुण (attribute), क्रिया (action) or both
 गुण and क्रिया. [साधारण्यमात्रोपमानोक्तोऽप्युदा. इत्युक्त्या साधारण्येन
 विशेषेण सम्मवादः (प्रदीपः)]. He quotes the authority of Rudrata who
 says that उपमा and अनुपम are undoubtedly शब्दोद्धारः. But they are
 possible in passages like सुहृदस्तं दुर्मेदसां दुर्दान्दुषिषन्निष on the basis of
 the sameness of word only.

It is not also correct to maintain that when the word expressive of common property is not used (e. g., कमन्तव्यं ग्रन्थः), we have वचना and when it is used (e. g., कमन्तव्यं ग्रन्थं मनोरथः) we have ~~वचन~~, for

then there would be no scope for पूर्णोपमा (in which the use of the word expressive of common property is essential).

The verse देव त्वमेव पातालम्—etc., is an instance where श्लेष is independent of उपमा or any other figure. In this verse there are double-meaning words, and they may apply either to Viṣṇu or to the king. But as neither Viṣṇu nor the king is the object of description here, the expressive power of words is not restricted particularly to any of them by the context etc. So the figures दीपक and तुल्ययोगिता are not possible here. उपमा is also not possible on account of the absence of इव or any other similar words. So the figure in the verse is श्लेष, pure and simple.

So it is evident that as उपमा can exist without श्लेष (e.g. कमलमिव सुखम्) so can श्लेष also exist without उपमा or any other figure. श्लेष and उपमा each having a distinct province, there may not be any वाध्यवाधकभाव (the relation of invalidated and invalidator) between them. Thus these two figures can combine with each other as equals and when this is the case, there will arise the figure संकर. [किञ्च, येन ध्वस्तमनोभवेन इत्यादौ नास्त्येव किञ्चिदलङ्कारान्तरमित्युपमाश्लेषयोर्विभक्तौदाहरणसम्भवाद् वाध्यवाधकभावाभ्युपगमे द्वयोर्योगे संकर एवेति वरम् अभ्युपगन्तव्यम् (प्रदीप०)].

It appears on a consideration of all circumstances that the verse स्वयञ्च पल्लवाताम्र—etc., is an instance of उपमा and not of संकर. For in संकर two figures equally predominant combine. Both the figures (उपमा and श्लेष) are not equally predominant in the verse स्वयञ्च पल्लवाताम्र—etc., because here without श्लेष there is no साधारणधर्म (common property) and without साधारणधर्म there cannot be उपमा and so श्लेष serves the purpose of उपमा and as such becomes subordinate to it. According to the maxim प्रधानेन व्यपदेशा भवन्ति (the principal factor determines the name of a thing) the figure in the verse under discussion must be named उपमा on account of its predominance over श्लेष. If in spite of these considerations संकर is admitted to be the figure in this verse, then the instances like कमलमिव सुखं मनोज्ञम् also will have to be regarded as संकर and thus पूर्णोपमा will be without a province of its own.

In अविन्दुसुन्दरी नित्यं—etc., the idea of विरोध is not generated by शेष but the idea of शेष is generated by विरोध. There is no शब्दशेष here because it arises when there is a clear comprehension of two meanings. Here the second meaning is only hinted at and not developed, i. e., it has no connection with अन्वय. [In शब्दशेष a clear double meaning is a necessary condition]. Nor can it be said that just as विरोधाभास (mere semblance of contradiction), constitutes the figure विरोध, so would श्लेषाभास (semblance of pun i. e., though the pun is not developed) constitute श्लेष. [नन्वप्ररूढोऽपि श्लेषोऽलङ्कारमास्तां विरोधाभासवदिति चेत् (प्रदीप०)]. The reason is this: actual विरोध being a दोष, विरोधाभास is accepted as constituting the figure विरोध, while actual श्लेष being not a दोष, there is no occasion for श्लेषाभास to come in. [विरोधस्य वास्तवस्य दुष्टत्वादाभासस्यैवालङ्कारत्वम्, न त्वेवं श्लेषे, पुनरुक्तवदाभासादावतिप्रसङ्गादिति भावः (उद्घोत०)].

Examples may be cited in which other figures of speech such as रूपक, व्यतिरेक, समासोक्ति etc., are predominant and serve only to indicate श्लेष.

Mammata further criticises Udbhaṭa by saying that to call a particular figure of speech शब्दश्लेष and yet to include it in अर्थालङ्कार is a contradiction in terms.

[An अर्थालङ्कार rests not on the use of particular words but on meanings. किं च 'प्रभातसंध्ये'—इत्यादौ शब्दश्लेषार्थालङ्कारत्वमिति वचनं भवतां निरुद्धम्, शब्दानाश्रितत्वे तेन व्यपदेशस्य व्याख्याता (प्रदीप०)].

It should further be noted that it is beauty which constitutes अलङ्कार and beauty exists in that, be it a word (शब्द) or a meaning (अर्थ), to which the poet directs his attention and skill. [प्रतिभा शक्तिर्निपुणतैव वा। संरम्भो यत्नः। एकं विना परस्याकिञ्चिद्व्युत्पत्त्यादुभयमुपायम्। तथा च कविप्रतिभायत्नगोचरत्वं यत्र तत्तैव विचित्रता (उद्घोत०)]. So the substratum of beauty is either शब्द or अर्थ. When it is शब्द there is शब्दालङ्कार and when अर्थ, there is अर्थालङ्कार. It is not an argument to say that without a comprehension of the two meanings श्लेष is not comprehended and as such the words that form श्लेष ultimately depend on their meanings to give rise to the idea of this figure and therefore it should be regarded as an अर्थालङ्कार. For, then,

अनुप्रास and वक्रोक्ति also will have to be regarded as अर्थालङ्कार on the ground that they are also dependent upon meanings that suggest रस. [रसादिव्यञ्जकस्वरूपं यद् वाच्यं तत्सापेक्षत्वेनेत्यर्थः । शङ्खान्यञ्जकार्थनिबन्धे तदनुगुणवैदर्भ्याख्यवृत्त्यनुगुणो अनुप्रास उच्यते । एवं वीरादौ गौणीवृत्तिरिति तदनुगुण इत्यर्थः । वृत्तिर्धैर्भ्यादिरीतिः (प्रभा०)]. Moreover, शब्दगुण is a गुण and शब्ददोष is a दोष from a consideration of अर्थ (meaning) and not merely on account of their dependence on शब्द. [When the meaning is gorgeous, ओजः is a गुण and when the meaning is delicate श्रुतिकटु is a दोष*]. On the other hand गुण, दोष and अलङ्कार that pertain to अर्थ (such as माधुर्य, अपुष्टता and उपमा) have to primarily depend on शब्द because there is no comprehension of meaning without शब्द. [So it is clear that mere dependence on शब्द or अर्थ does not determine whether a गुण, दोष or अलङ्कार pertains to शब्द or to अर्थ].

Lastly, the contention that pronouncibleness by similar efforts constitutes अर्थश्लेष is also not correct; for, then विधौ वक्त्रे मूर्ध्नि etc, where श्लेष rests on वर्ण (letters) would be an example of अर्थश्लेष on the ground of the two words विधौ and विधौ (the locative forms of विधु and विधि) being coalesced into one word and as such being pronouncible by the same effort.

चित्रालङ्कार and some of its varieties such as खड्गबन्ध, मुरजबन्ध, पद्मबन्ध and सर्वतोभद्र.

पुनरुक्तवदाभास (semblance of repetition)—When one and the same meaning appears to be expressed by words in diverse forms (with or without meaning), the figure is पुनरुक्तवदाभास. [एकार्थतेति एकार्थत्वावभासयोग्यशब्दतेत्यर्थः (प्रदीप०) । वस्तुतो नैकार्थत्वं किन्तु तत्त्वेन प्रतिमानमात्रमिति भावः (उद्द्योत०)]. It subsists only in words (broken or unbroken) and also in words and meanings. The figure is said to subsist in words when the words cannot be replaced by their synonyms and in meanings where such replacement is possible without spoiling the effect.

* श्रुतिकटु is a शब्ददोष. गुणस like ओजः etc., pertain to शब्द according to Vāmana.

CHAPTER X

अर्थालङ्कार (Figures of Sense)

1. उपमा—साधर्म्य between two objects (उपमान and उपमेय—the object compared to and the object compared), which are distinct from each other, constitutes उपमा. [When the उपमान and the उपमेय are the same i. e., when a thing is compared to itself, the figure is अनन्वय. The साधर्म्य existing between कारण and कार्य (material cause and effect) does not constitute this figure]. साधर्म्य means relation with a common property which brings home the idea of resemblance [सादृश्यप्रयोजकसाधारणधर्मसम्बन्धो ह्युपमा, सादृश्य चातिरिक्तः पदार्थः (उद्घोत०)]. So in उपमा there must be four elements namely, उपमान (the standard of comparison), उपमेय (the object of comparison), साधारणधर्म (common property) and सम्बन्ध (the relation of उपमान and उपमेय with the common property). [Thus, the constituent factors of a sentence conveying उपमा are the words that signify these four elements. The relation of उपमान and उपमेय with the common property is signified by words like इव, यथा etc. It should be remembered that beauty is the soul of अलङ्कार and so when there is no beauty, there is no अलङ्कार. Thus गौरिव गवयः, घट इव पटो द्रव्यम्, घट इव पटो जातिमान् etc. will not be instances of उपमा in spite of the presence of its requisite factors].

उपमा is primarily of two kinds—पूर्ण and उक्ता. It is पूर्ण when all the four elements are fully expressed and उक्ता, when one or two or three of them are absent. पूर्ण is again of two varieties, श्रौती and आर्थी. It is श्रौती when the relationship of उपमान and उपमेय with the common property is expressed by particles like यथा, इव, वा, or by the affix वच् which is equivalent to इव in accordance with Pāṇini, V. I. 116. It is आर्थी when this relationship is expressed by words like तुल्य, सदृश etc., or by the affix वच् in accordance with Pāṇini, V. I. 115.*

* The two rules of Pāṇini referred to are तद्वत्त्वम् and श्रौतं तुल्यं द्विधा वेदति. By the former rule वच्ति is prescribed in the sense of तद्वत् इव and तद्वत् इव (e. g. मनुष्यवत् गच्छे प्राकारः meaning मनुष्यादिवत् गच्छे प्राकारः; and चेतवत् मेवम् भावः meaning चेतवत् इव मेवम् भावः) and by the latter, in the sense of श्रौतं तुल्यम् if the similarity consists in action (e. g. ब्राह्मणवद् वच्ति meaning ब्राह्मणेन तुल्यम् वच्ति).

Though in both श्रौती and आर्थी the comprehension of the relation of उपमान and उपमेय with a common property which causes resemblance is the same, yet the difference between the two lies in the fact that in the former, the comprehension is direct i. e., obtained directly from the force of words and in the latter, it is indirect i. e., not obtained directly from the force of words but by implication. It may be said that in instances of श्रौती the words, after which यथा, इव, वा or वति in the sense of तत्र तस्येव are used, are understood to be उपमानs and as such यथा, इव etc., are regarded as the विशेषणs of उपमानs, and, therefore, they denote the connection of their meanings with the उपमानs only and not with the उपमेयs†. Though the contention is correct, yet the peculiar power of the words यथा, इव etc. is such that they, immediately on being heard, are capable of denoting such a relation both with the उपमान and उपमेय just as the genitive case shows the relation of master and servant between राजा and पुरुष in the instance राज्ञः पुरुषः, though the genitive case is a विशेषण of राजा only. It is on this account that श्रौती उपमा is so called [श्रौती शब्दगम्या].

The words तुल्य, सदृश etc., signify similarity (सादृश्यवाचक). In instances of आर्थी उपमा such as पद्मेन तुल्यं मुखम्, पद्मं तुल्यं मुखस्य and पद्मं मुखञ्च तुल्यम्, the word तुल्य signifies similarity primarily existing in मुख (उपमेय) in the first, in पद्म (उपमान) in the second, and in both पद्म and मुख (उपमान and उपमेय) in the third sentence. The ultimate meaning in every case is that there is similarity between the two objects, face (मुख) and lotus (पद्म). Now there can be no similarity between two objects unless they possess a common property. So साधर्म्य (the relation of the common property with the उपमान and उपमेय) comes to be apprehended not directly but from implication. It is on this account that आर्थी उपमा is so called [आर्थी अर्थवशलेभ्या].

† A विशेषण is that which imparts a particular attribute to another thing. यथा, इव etc., impart उपमानता (a particular attribute) to words after which they are used and are, therefore, their विशेषणs. A विशेषण can show the connection of its meaning only with the thing whose विशेषण it is and not with any other thing.—यद्धि यदर्थे धर्मविशिष्टं प्रतिपादयति, तद विशेषणम् । एकविशेषणं नापरत्र स्वार्थं प्रत्याययति.

Both श्रौती and आधी (the two varieties of पूर्णो) appear in वाक्ये (sentence), समास (compound) and तद्धित (nominal affix).

Examples of :—

1. वाक्यगा श्रौती—स्वप्नेऽपि समरेषु etc. Here the उपमान (स्वाधीनपतिका), उपमेय (विजयश्री), साधारणधर्म (अपरित्याग implied by न मुञ्चति etc.) and उपमा-प्रतिपादकपद (यथा—the word expressing the relation of उपमान and उपमेय with साधारणधर्म) are all mentioned but there is no समास between any two of them. Hence the उपमा is वाक्यगा श्रौती.

2. समासगा श्रौती—अत्यावर्तेनियमकारिभिरुद्धतानां etc. Here भुज is उपमान and श्व is उपमाप्रतिपादकपद and they have been compounded together in accordance with Vārttika on Pāṇini, II. 4. 71. [The compound with श्व as sanctioned by this Vārttika is optional and therefore Mammata's reading श्वेन नित्यसमाप्तो विभक्त्यलोपः etc. appears to be wrong. It is noted by the author of उद्भोट. He says—व्याकरणे वैकल्पिकत्वाङ्गीकाराद्वाचिके तथा अपाठाच्च नित्यपदप्रक्षेपोऽप्रामाणिकः].

3. तद्धितगा श्रौती—गाम्भीर्यगमिमा तस्य etc. Here in the expression गङ्गाभुजङ्गवत्, साधर्म्य is expressed by the तद्धित affix वति which has been added in the sense of षष्ठीविभक्ति by the rule तत्र तस्येव to the word गङ्गाभुजङ्ग which is उपमान.

Examples of :—

1. वाक्यगा आधी—चकितहरिणलोललोचनायाः etc. Here the word सम which is उपमाप्रतिपादक being not in a compound with उपमान is to be regarded as occurring in a वाक्य and hence the उपमा is वाक्यगा आधी.

2. समासगा आधी—अवितथमनोरथपथप्रपन्नेषु etc. Here the word सद्गन्ध which is उपमाप्रतिपादक is compounded with उपमान (गुरततर) and hence the उपमा is समासगा आधी.

3. तद्धितगा आधी—दुरालोकः स समरे etc. Here the तद्धित affix वति has been added to the उपमान निद्राषाम्बररत्न by the rule 'तेन मुख्यं क्रिया बोद्धवतिः' and hence the उपमा is तद्धितगा आधी.

Now, though an अलङ्कार is nothing more than beauty and there is no beauty without a suggested sense, yet a kāvya having अलङ्कार is not to be regarded either as स्वनिर्दिष्टम् or गुणिभूतस्वरूपम् (on account of its having a suggested sense) for the simple reason that beauty in kāvyas having अलङ्कार is recognized purely from

the understanding of the beauty of the expressed sense and not from the realisation of the suggested sense.

It is true that in an example cited to illustrate a particular अलङ्कार there is invariably the presence of suggestions of रस, भाव etc., or the presence of one or more other अलङ्कारs. But it should be noted that the beauty caused by that particular अलङ्कार puts into shade the beauty caused by other factors. An example of a particular अलङ्कार, if entirely devoid of other factors (such as the suggestions of रस, भाव etc., or an अलङ्कार other than that), would be extremely distasteful.

After having shown the six kinds of पूर्णोपमा the author next describes the nineteen kinds of छोटोपमा. In this kind of उपमा, as has already been stated, one, two or three of the requisite factors of उपमा may be absent.

When only the साधारण धर्म is omitted, छप्पा is of five kinds : three kinds of आधी—वाक्यगा, समासगा and तद्धितगा and two kinds of श्रौती—वाक्यगा and समासगा.* When only the उपमान is omitted, it is of two kinds : वाक्यगा and समासगा आधी. When उपमाप्रतिपादकपद is omitted, it is of six kinds : (1) समासगा and (2-3) as caused by the affix क्यच् used in the sense of कर्म and in the sense of अधिकरण, (4) by the affix क्यङ् used in the sense of कर्त्ता and (5-6) by the affix णमुल् used in the sense of कर्त्ता and in the sense of कर्म. In these varieties there is no necessity of discussing whether they are श्रौती or आधी because in them words like यथा or इव and तुल्य or सदृश are absent—इह च यथादितुल्यादिविरहाच्छ्रौत्यादिविशेषचिन्ता नास्ति (दर्पण०).

So छोटोपमा is of 13 kinds when one of the factors is omitted.

* With the साधारणधर्म omitted तद्धितगा श्रौती उपमा is impossible. Because this kind of उपमा requires the use of the तद्धित affix वति with उपमान in the sense of तव इव and तस्य इव. But when वति is used in this sense it is essential that the साधारणधर्म must be expressly mentioned. Thus when साधारणधर्म is omitted there cannot be तद्धितगा श्रौती उपमा.—तद्धिते तु श्रौती न, इवार्थविहितवतिरूपे एव हि तद्धिते श्रौती भवेत्। स च वतिप्रत्ययः 'तव तस्येव' इति पाणिनिसूत्रेण षष्ठीसप्तम्यन्तादेवोपमानपदात् विहिततया साधारणधर्म एव स्वार्थान्वयबोधं जनयन् नियतमेव साधारणधर्मसाक्षाद्—इति साधारणधर्मोपादानं विना तादृशस्य तद्धितस्यासम्भवात् न तत्कृत उपमाभेद इति भावः.

When the उपमाप्रतिपादकपद and साधारणधर्म are both omitted, the उद्भा is twofold, being possible in a समास and in the affix विप्. When the साधारणधर्म and उपमान are omitted, then also it is of two kinds as occurring in a समास and in a वाक्य. When the उपमाप्रतिपादकपद and उपमेय are omitted, it is of one kind only being possible in the affix वयच्.

So उद्भोपमा is of five kinds when two of the factors are omitted.

When three factors, viz, the उपमाप्रतिपादकपद, साधारणधर्म and उपमान are omitted, the उद्भा is of one kind only and occurs in समास

Some hold the view that उद्भोपमा is possible also when only the उपमान remains i e, when other three factors are omitted. They cite the term अय शूलिक as an example. It means 'one who behaves like अय शूल (spear)' Here the उपमेय (the cruel person), साधारणधर्म (cruelty) and the उपमाप्रतिपादकपद (इव) are all omitted and only the उपमान (which is अय शूल) is mentioned. According to Mammata this is not a correct view. He says that the term means not 'one who behaves like an अय शूल' but 'one who acts with an अय शूल' the term अय शूल meaning क्रूर आचार (cruel behaviour) by लक्षणा.* So क्रूर आचार has been spoken of as or completely identified with अय शूल and thus the figure involved here is अतिशयोक्ति and not उपमा

Ancient rhetoricians like Rudrata and others have spoken of other varieties such as मालोपमा and रसनोपमा. When one उपमेय has

तद्विज्ञा उपमा is possible only when तद्विज्ञा like वति etc, are added to the उपमान. So when उपमान is absent तद्विज्ञा उपमानमुक्ता is not possible. —उपमानवाचकपदोद्देश उपमाप्रतिपादकस्य वतिप्रभृतितद्विज्ञा विधानात् उपमानानुपादाने तद्विज्ञा सम्भवेन न तद्विज्ञा सम्भवति.

उपमानमुक्ता योती also is not possible because this kind of उपमा requires the use of words इव, यथा etc. They are to be used with उद्भा. So when उपमान is absent there is no chance for उपमानमुक्ता योती. —यदि योती, इव-यथा-उद्भा-मागन्विततयैव स्वायबोधकत्वनियमेन उपमानानुपादाने तेषामप्युपादानासम्भवेन.

* The suffix ठच् cannot be added to the word उद्भा in its primary sense but only in its secondary sense—अय शूलदमाजिगम्य ठच् ठच् (अतिशयोक्ति १३२५) । अय शूलदमाजिगम्यो लोकोपमायदधर्मोर्भावो । अय शूल-दमाजिगम्यो लोकोपमायदधर्मोर्भावो । अय शूल-दमाजिगम्यो लोकोपमायदधर्मोर्भावो । अय शूल-दमाजिगम्यो लोकोपमायदधर्मोर्भावो ।

several उपमानs, the figure is मालोपमा. It is of two kinds—when the साधारणधर्म is one and the same with all the उपमानs and when it is different with each उपमान.

If an उपमेय at one stage is turned into an उपमान at the next stage, having another उपमेय, which again is turned into an उपमान and so on, the figure is रश्मोपमा.

Mammata says that they have not been described because in the first place thousands of such varieties may be made out and secondly these varieties may come under the varieties already enumerated.

2. अनन्वय—when one and the same object appears in a single sentence as both उपमान and उपमेय, i. e., when an object is compared to itself in order to convey the idea that it has not its like, the figure is अनन्वय. [Examples—नितम्बिनी सैव नितम्बिनीव, तद्विलासा इव तद्विलासाः].

3. उपमेयोपमा—when two objects mutually become उपमान and उपमेय to one another in two different sentences in order to convey the idea that there is no third thing to which they could be compared, the figure is उपमेयोपमा (reciprocal comparison). [Example—कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला].

4. उत्प्रेक्षा—when a thing under description (प्रकृत or उपमेय) is imagined to be identical with a thing which is not under description (अप्रकृत or सम or उपमान) but similar to it, the figure is उत्प्रेक्षा.

[प्रकृतस्थोपमेयस्य समेनोपमानेन सह एकरूपतया (तादात्म्येन) यत् सम्भावनं सा उत्प्रेक्षा उत्प्रेक्षा-नामकोऽलङ्कार इति सूत्रार्थः. The term सम्भावन is explained as उत्कटैककोटिकः सन्देहः. Doubt presupposes two alternatives or sides (कोटिः) When two sides are equally powerful, the notion is one of सन्देह, pure and simple (अयं स्थाणुर्वा भवेत्, पुरुषो वा—the thing visible is either a post or a man). When one side is finally accepted and the other side rejected the notion is one of निश्चय (अयं स्थाणुरेव न पुरुषः—the thing visible is certainly a post and not a man). When one is more powerful than the other i. e., when the mind leans more to one side than to the other, it is a case of सम्भावन (अयं प्रायेण स्थाणुरेव भवेत्—most probably the thing visible is a post). In उत्प्रेक्षा the mind leans more to the उपमान than to the उपमेय. Example—लज्जा मन्ये ललिततनु ते पादयोः पद्मलकीः. Here the beauty of the girl's feet is उपमेय. According to the speaker, there is hardly any doubt that the beauty visible before him, is not the

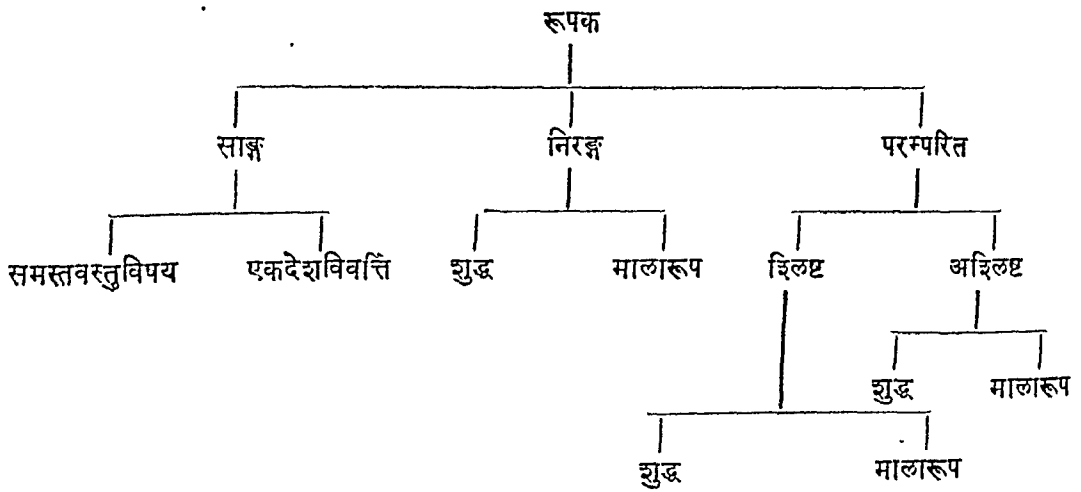
beauty of the feet but the beauty of the lotus or in other words, probability attaches more to the उपमान than to the उपमेय.]

5. ससन्देह—when an object under description (प्रकृत or उपमेय) is doubted to be something else (अप्रकृत or उपमान) and the property differentiating them is either stated or not stated, the figure is ससन्देह. [The doubt must be based upon similarity and poetical. रतो गता सा क गता न जाने गेहं गता मे हृदयं गता वा—here there is a doubt but it is not based upon similarity. अयं स्थाणुर्वा पुरुषो वा—here the doubt is based upon similarity but not set up by poetic genius]. The differentiating properties may either exist in उपमेय or उपमान, and as has been said, may either be expressly stated or not stated. In the verse अयं मार्त्तण्डः किं etc. the quality of being carried by seven horses does not exist in the king (उपमेय) but in the sun (उपमान). In 'ललित सविलास' etc. the quality of sweet and elegant speech exists in मुख (उपमेय) but not in इन्दु or सरसिज (उपमान). In the former example, the भेद or वैधर्म्य or व्यावर्त्तिक (differentiating property) is उपमाननिष्ठ and in the latter, उपमेयनिष्ठ. It should be noted that when the भेद is उपमाननिष्ठ, the doubt is निश्चयगर्भ (having निश्चय or certainty in the middle) and when it is उपमेयनिष्ठ, the doubt is निश्चयान्त (having certainty at the end).

[In the verse अयं मार्त्तण्डः किं etc. there is at first a doubt that the bright figure is the sun. Then there is a certainty that he is not the sun on account of his being carried by a single horse. What he is, is not certain, only what is certain is that he is not the sun. Then the doubt arises that he is the fire. This doubt also is removed and the certainty is that he is not the fire. Then arises another doubt. So here in the process of cognitions there is doubt in the beginning, doubt at the end but a sort of negative certainty (caused by the व्यावर्त्तिकधर्म or वैधर्म्य existing in the उपमान) in the middle. Thus the अलङ्कार is निश्चयगर्भसन्देह. In the verse इन्दुः किं क वलङ्कः etc. at first there is doubt whether the thing seen is the moon or anything else. The doubt is set at rest and a certainty arises by some peculiar property (व्यावर्त्तिकधर्म) of the उपमेय. Hence the अलङ्कार is निश्चयान्तसन्देह. Bhaṭṭa Udbhaṭa ignores निश्चयान्तसन्देह on account of the fact that in this variety of सन्देह, निश्चय is not suggested as in निश्चयगर्भ but directly expressed by some such word as निश्चित, अवधारित etc. and thus there is no charm.—वाचस्पत्यस्य वाच्येनैव निश्चयेन निश्चितवर्त्तनमुचितमिति निश्चयान्तसन्देह निश्चय वाच्यत्वम् आवश्यकम्, तस्य वाच्यत्वे च न तादृशवचनकारित्वम्—विवरण ०.]

In both these verses the differentiating properties (भेद or वैधर्म्य, whether उपमाननिष्ठ or उपमेयनिष्ठ) are expressly stated. In the verse अस्याः सर्गविधौ etc. they have not been so stated.

6. रूपक—when in order to indicate extreme likeness between उपमान and उपमेय they are represented as non-different, or, in other words, when there is superimposition (आरोप) of the विषयिन् (उपमान) on the विषय (उपमेय), the विषय not being denied (as in अपहृति) the figure is रूपक. [अमेदप्राधान्ये आरोपे आरोपविषयानपहृत्वे रूपकम्]. रूपक has eight varieties and they are shown in the following table :—



(1) साङ्ग—when the विषयिन् or the principal उपमान and its accessories are superimposed on the विषय or the principal उपमेय and its accessories respectively, the रूपक is साङ्ग. It is समस्तवस्तुविषय when all the आरोप्यमाणs i. e., the विषयिन् and its accessories (the objects which are super-imposed) are all directly expressed by words and none of them is left to be implied and एकदेशविवर्ति when some of them are expressed and some left to be implied [एकदेशे विशेषेण वर्तते इत्येकदेशविवर्ति, विशेषेण वर्तते शब्दोपात्तत्वेन वर्तते इत्यर्थः]. In the verse ज्योत्स्ना-भस्म—etc. कापालिकी (which is the विषयिन् or the principal उपमान) and her accessories भस्म, अस्थि etc., have been superimposed on रात्रि and its accessories ज्योत्स्ना, तारका etc. respectively. Further, the आरोप्यमाणs are all expressed directly by words. Hence the verse is an illustration of समस्तवस्तुविषयसाङ्गरूपक.

[Though the compound expressions रात्रिकापालिकी भस्मज्योत्स्ना etc. may be construed as expressive of उपमा, yet the property अन्तर्धानसुखसुखरसिकत्व (delight-

ing in vanishing from view) being peculiar to कापटिकी which is परोक्ष (super-imposed) the figure is दृक्. Similarly in instances like हुडनरु रत्नं महति the property रत्न being peculiar to पद्म, there is दृक्. In instances like हुडनरु सौन्दर्यं पश्यति, however, सौन्दर्यं being possible to be found both in हुड and पद्म, there is संकर of उपमा and दृक्].

In the verse जस्त रणनेउरए etc., the super-imposition of जस्त on रणक्षेत्र is directly expressed, while the fact of मन्दप्रमत्ता and हिदुनेना being नायिका and प्रतिनायिका respectively is implied i. e., comprehended only through the force of the meanings of the words used. Thus the रूपक being explicit only in one part is एकदेशविवक्षित.

(2) निरुद्ध—when there is super-imposition only of the principal उपमान, the accessories or subordinate elements being not referred to at all, the figure is निरुद्धरूपक. [निरुद्धम् अद्वितीयम्, तच्छब्दमेवेत्यर्थः (प्रदीप०). अद्वितीयम् अद्वाह्निभावहीनमित्यर्थः, केवलस्यैव रूपणादित्याशयः (उद्घोत०)]. It is either शुद्ध or मालारूप. In the verse कुरङ्गीवाह्नानि etc., लतिका is superimposed on प्रेम and there is no superimposition of any of the accessories (अङ्ग) of the former on those of the latter. Hence there is शुद्ध निरुद्धरूपक. When several उपमानs are super-imposed upon a single उपमेय the figure is मालारूप निरुद्धरूपक. In the verse सौन्दर्यं स दग्धिनी etc., several उपमानs, such as तदग्धिनी etc., are super-imposed upon a single उपमेय i. e., प्रिया. It should further be noted that there is no super-imposition of any of the accessories (अङ्ग) of any of the several उपमानs on those of the उपमेय.

(3) परम्परित—when one superimposition becomes the cause of another superimposition desired to be described, the figure is परम्परितरूपक. परम्परितरूपक is thus made up of two रूपक, one being the cause of the other. In the रूपक which is the cause, the उपमान and the उपमेय may either be coalesced into a single word (सङ्घट्ट) or both may be distinctly mentioned (अद्विष्ट). In the example राज्ञः हंस, the superimposition of हंस (the lake) on राज्ञः (the king), is the cause of superimposition of हंस on मनः; for, there is no other similarity between राज्ञः and हंस except the fact that they both live in मनः (the king living in the mind of the king and the lake living in the मानस lake). Here the words मनः (the lake) and मनः (the mind) have been coalesced into one word and hence the figure is परम्परितरूपक.

is श्लिष्टपरम्परित. In the example आलानं जयकुञ्जरस्य the superimposition of कुञ्जर on जय is the cause of the superimposition of आलान on जय. The words जय and कुञ्जर being distinct from each other, the रूपक is श्लिष्टपरम्परित. Each of these again has two varieties viz., केवल and मालारूप. Thus परम्परित is of four kinds.

Though it is true that in श्लिष्टपरम्परित the words on which the श्लेष rests (such as मानस in the above example) cannot be replaced by its synonym and other words (such as हंस) can be so replaced, and thus this अलङ्कार being both a शब्दालङ्कार and an अर्थालङ्कार should have been mentioned along with शब्दार्थालङ्कारs such as पुनरुक्तवदाभास in chap. IX, yet it has been mentioned here along with अर्थालङ्कारs in accordance with usage established by earlier writers on poetics.

7. अपहृति—when the उपमेय is denied i. e., represented as unreal and in its stead the उपमान is affirmed i. e., represented as real, the figure is अपहृति. अपहृति is either शाब्दी or आर्थी. In शाब्दी अपहृति the denial of the उपमेय is distinctly expressed by words, while in आर्थी the denial is implied, the implication being caused by the use of words synonymous with कपट or परिणाम. In the verse अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं—etc., कलङ्क which is उपमेय is denied distinctly by the words नैवायं कलङ्कः. Thus the figure here is शाब्दी अपहृति. In the verses वत सखि etc. and अनुष्मिँहावण्यामृतसरसि etc., शृङ्ग and रोमावलि which are उपमेयs are denied, the denial being implied by the word छलेन in the former case and परिणमति in the latter. Thus the figure in these verses is आर्थी अपहृति.

8. श्लेष—when in a single sentence there are several meanings the figure is श्लेष. [The distinction between शब्दश्लेष and अर्थश्लेष is that in the former the श्लिष्ट word is not capable of being replaced by a synonym and in the latter it can be so replaced].

9. समासोक्ति—when owing to some properties common to both प्रकृत (the object meant to be described) and अप्रकृत (the object not meant to be described), अप्रकृत is suggested from प्रकृत, the figure is समासोक्ति. In the verse लङ्किण etc., the word जयलक्ष्मी itself cannot mean कान्ता (lady-love), but this meaning is suggested from the properties such as बाहुस्पर्शलाभ etc., which are common to both.

10. निदर्शना—when the non-existence of any relation between two things (whether two वाक्यार्थ or two पदार्थ) implies similarity, the figure is निदर्शना. In the verse ब्रह्मसंनन्दो देवः etc., there is no relation between two वाक्यार्थ viz., the describing of the solar dynasty and the crossing of an ocean by a raft. This non-relation leads on to the meaning 'the describing of the solar dynasty by my limited intelligence is as difficult as the crossing of an ocean by a raft'. Thus the figure in this verse is ब्रह्मसंनन्दः. In the sentence गिरिं गालेन्द्रलीलां वदति (this mountain bears the beauty of an elephant) occurring in the verse वदति विलोक्य—*etc.* there is *सदृशत्वनिदर्शन* because there is no relation here between two पदार्थ viz., गिरि and विलोक्य लीला (the beauty of a mountain and the beauty of an elephant) and the sentence means, therefore, that the mountain bears a certain beauty which is just like the beauty of an elephant—*विलोक्यलीलां वदामि इत्युक्तं वदति*. There is *सदृशत्वनिदर्शन* also in the verse दोषां विदोषते etc. is an instance of it.

[illegible]

11. वस्तुव्यवस्था—निरूपित इति विवरणम् अत्र 'अ' object not intended to be described) (अर्थात् 'अ' described) is implied, the figure is—
 वस्तुव्यवस्था—निरूपित इति विवरणम् अत्र 'अ' वस्तुव्यवस्था प्रस्तुतामया प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च. अत्र 'अ' वस्तुव्यवस्था प्रस्तुतामया प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च. [This figure is thus the] This figure is thus the
 प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च, प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च, प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च, प्रस्तुतव्यवस्थायां च. There must be some relation between the two things is suggested, and
 the अवस्तुव्यवस्था which implies it, otherwise any thing is suggested, and
 anything. The relation between the two things is suggested, and
 effect, of general and particular and of cause and effect, of general and particular
 is that of cause and effect, the two things are suggested, and

may be implied from the effect or the effect from the cause. There are two varieties also when the relation is that of general and particular—either the general may be implied from the particular or the particular from the general. There are no varieties, however, when the relation is that of similarity. Thus अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा is of five kinds.

(a) In the verse याताः किं न मिलन्ति सुन्दरि etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the question 'do you postpone your journey?' The answer to this question is implied from the narration of the cause of postponement. (b) In the verse राजन् राजसुता etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the fact of the king's enemies having fled away from their houses on hearing of his projected march against them and this is implied from the effects of their fleeing away. (c) In the verse एतत्तस्य सुखात् कियत् etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the general fact that foolish people mistake an insignificant thing for a valuable thing and feel aggrieved at its loss and this is implied from a particular instance cited. (d) In the verse सुहृद्भूनाम् etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the importunity to kill a particular enemy and this is implied from the statement of a general fact. (e) The implication of प्रस्तुत from अप्रस्तुत on the ground of similarity may be founded on श्लेष, समासोक्ति and सादृश्यमात्र (mere resemblance). It is founded on श्लेष when the words signifying both the विशेष्य and विशेषण are all श्लिष्ट i. e., possess two meanings and on समासोक्ति when the words signifying the विशेषण alone are श्लिष्ट.—तुल्ये प्रस्तुते तुल्याभिधाने त्रयः प्रकाराः—विशेषणविशेष्यवाचिनां सर्वेषामेव श्लिष्टत्वस्य, विशेषणमात्रवाचिनो वा श्लिष्टत्वस्य, श्लेषाभावेऽपि सादृश्यमात्रस्यैव वा प्रकृताक्षेपहेतुत्वात् (प्रदीप०).

(i) In the verse पुंस्त्वादपि प्रविचलेत् etc., the विशेष्य (पुरुषोत्तम) and the विशेषण (पुंस्त्वादपि etc.) are all श्लिष्ट. Here from the विशेष्य पुरुषोत्तम is first understood Viṣṇu, because this is the usual meaning of the word. But Viṣṇu being अप्रस्तुत what is प्रस्तुत, namely, the noblest of men is implied through श्लेष. [अत्र पुंस्त्वादित्यादिविशेषणानां पुरुषोत्तमेनेति विशेष्यस्य च श्लेषात् सत्पुरुषप्रतिपत्तिः (प्रदीप०).] The figure in this verse is not श्लेष, pure and simple, on account of the two meanings not being understood simultaneously—Viṣṇu, the conventional meaning of the word पुरुषोत्तम being understood first and then being understood the etymological meaning 'the noblest of men,' through the force of श्लेष—न च श्लेष एवायम्, 'अवयवशक्तिः समुदायशक्तिर्वलीयसी' इति न्यायात् प्राग्विष्णुपशितो मत्

सुखस्याक्षेपेभ्योपस्थितेः, इत्येवमसत्त्वेऽपि अप्रस्तुतस्य प्रथमोपस्थित्यैवाप्रस्तुतप्रशंसात्वात् (प्रदीप०) ।

(ii) In the verse येनास्यभ्युदितेन चन्द्र—etc. what is meant to be described is the conduct of an impoverished person and this is implied from the description of चन्द्र. Here the implication is founded on समासोक्ति because only the विशेषण is स्थित and not the विशेष्य (चन्द्र). (iii) In the verse आदाय कारि परितः etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the nature of a spendthrift and this is implied from the description of a thing bearing close resemblance to a spendthrift, viz., the ocean (represented as a spendthrift). This variety of अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, namely, where the implication of प्रस्तुत from अप्रस्तुत rests on the ground of similarity, is, again, three-fold according as the expressed meaning is possible, impossible and partly possible and partly impossible. Where the expressed meaning is possible, there is no need of super-imposition of the thing which is implied on the thing which is directly expressed; where the expressed meaning is impossible such a superimposition becomes necessary; where the expressed meaning is partly impossible and partly possible such a super-imposition becomes partly necessary and partly unnecessary.

(i) In the verse अन्धेरम्भः स्थगित—etc., what is प्रस्तुत is that the king, who happens to be of wicked disposition, should remain prosperous and this is implied from the description of an imaginary condition of ocean. The expressed sense is possible here and there is no need of superimposition.

(ii) In the verse कस्त्यं भोः etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the condition of a low-born person whose gift has been refused by a qualified recipient and this is implied from the wretched condition of a tree described by itself. The expressed sense, namely, the description of the condition of a tree by itself, is impossible and so what is implied must be superimposed on it.

(iii) In the verse सोऽपूर्वसनाविषयविधिः etc., what is प्रस्तुत is the attachment of a devoted servant to his unappreciating master and this is implied from the description of a black bee which does not desert the elephant to whom it was attached before. Here रसनाविषयस्य, शून्यकरत्वं and मद in reference to elephant are not the causes which can justify the desertion of the elephant by the bee. Thus

the expressed meanings being impossible as regards these, there is necessity of the superimposition of a devoted servant on the bee—the above, if taken in reference to a master, being adequate causes for a devoted servant to leave him. कर्णचापल is a just cause for a bee to leave the elephant and thus the expressed meaning being possible there is no need for any super-imposition in this case.

12. अतिशयोक्ति—(1) When the विषयिन् (i. e., उपमान or अप्रस्तुत) swallows up the विषय (i. e., उपमेय or प्रस्तुत), or in other words, when on account of the विषय not being expressed in words at all, there is a notion of complete identity between the विषय and the विषयिन्; (2) when the विषय is represented as different from a thing of the same class i. e., from a thing with which it has no difference; (3) when there is assumption of an impossible idea brought in through the use of words meaning 'if' such as यदि, चेत् etc.; and (4) when there is a reversal of the order of cause and effect, the figure is अतिशयोक्ति. The first variety consists in the description of things different from each other as non-different (भेदेऽप्यभेदः) and the second variety in the description of things not different from each other as different (अभेदेऽपि भेदः). In the verse कमलमनम्भसि etc., कमल, कुवलय and कनकलतिका, though different from मुख, नेत्र and कान्ता respectively, have been spoken of as identical with i. e., non-different from them. In the verse अण्णं लडहत्तणअं etc., the loveliness of the young girl and the brightness of her body, though not respectively different from ordinary loveliness and ordinary brightness of body, have been spoken of as different from them. The third variety* stands for both असम्बन्धेऽपि सम्बन्धोक्तिः (assumption of connection between two objects though there is no connection between them) and सम्बन्धेऽप्यसम्बन्धोक्तिः (assumption of non-connection between two objects though there is a connection between them). In the verse राकायामकलङ्क—etc., in the first half, a connection is conceived between the moon and the absence of stain though there is no connection between them and in the second half, absence of connection between the face and the moon is

* प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्वयम् has been explained also as प्रस्तुतस्य अन्यवस्तुत्वेनाध्यवसायः i. e., when the विषय is represented as different from what it is, then also there is अतिशयोक्ति. Example—तस्याः सखे नियतमिन्दुसुधास्रणालन्योत्सादि कारणमभूत्तदनय वेधाः.

brought in by the use of the word परामेव though there is a connection of similarity between the two. [राकायान् अकलङ्कमित्यस्य पूर्वादेः पूर्णेन्द्री कन्दर्पाभावात्साम्ये सम्बन्धः कल्पितः, उत्तरादेः साम्यसम्बन्धसम्भवेऽपि तदसम्बन्धः परामेवपदेन सूचितः । यद्यर्थोक्तावित्युपलक्षणम् उक्तप्रकारद्वयस्य (उद्घोत०)]. The fourth variety occurs when in order to show the efficacy of the cause, the effect is described as preceding the cause or appearing simultaneously with it. In the verse हृदयमधिष्ठितमादौ etc, the effect, viz., the falling in love with the नायक precedes the cause, viz, the fact of seeing him. [अत्र कारणस्य कान्ताधिष्ठानस्य शीघ्रकारित्वं वक्तुं वायंग्य कन्दर्पाधिष्ठानस्य प्रथममुक्तिरिति कार्यकारणयोः पौर्वापर्यरूपा अतिशयोक्तिरियम् (उद्घोत०)]. In the verse सममेव समाक्रान्त द्वय दिग्दगभिना । तेन सिंहासनं पितृव मण्डलञ्च महीभृतान् ॥—the cause, viz., the ascending the throne and the effect, viz, the attacking of the kingdoms of other kings occur simultaneously. [अत्र सिंहासनान्क्रमण कारणम्, महीभृन्मण्डलान्क्रमण कार्यम् । अत्र सममेव न तु पूर्वापरभावेन प्रतीतिः पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययरूपा अतिशयोक्तिः (उद्घोत०)].

13. प्रतिवस्तूपमा—when one and the same common property is expressed twice in two sentences, the sense of the one constituting उपमेय and that of the other constituting उपमान, the figure is प्रतिवस्तूपमा. * [The common property is to be expressed in the उपमेयवाक्य and उपमानवाक्य in different words, since the repetition of the same word would give rise to the fault कथितपदत्व]. In the verse देवीभाव गतिना etc., by the first half is expressed the impropriety of reverting to the position of an attendant and by the second half that of enjoying a jewel marked with the figure of a god. The sense of the first half constitutes उपमेय and that of the second half उपमान. Impropriety (अनौचित्य) which is the common property is mentioned in both the halves but in different words. The figure is found in a series (मान्) also and the verse, यदि दहलनलोऽय etc., is an example of it.

* The figure is significantly so called because there is उपमा (common property) expressed in प्रतिवस्तु (each sentence)—प्रतिवस्तु प्रतिवाचनार्थमुपमा साधारणवर्गोऽस्याम्—इति श्रुतपक्षः (कुवलयानन्द०). Mammata, in explanation of the name of the figure, says—वस्तुनो वाचनार्थस्य उपमानत्वात् प्रतिवस्तुपमा. On this उद्घोत remark—एवञ्च उपमेयत्वमपि वाचनार्थमेति धनितम्. The उपमेयवाचनार्थ are more than one in मान्वादिप्रत्ययपदमा and so the words द्वि and द्वय in the definition are explained as signifying 'more than one' i. e., two or more—एव 'द्वि'-'द्वये' इत्यनेनोपपत्तिः, मान्वादिप्रत्ययम् (परोप०).

[The figure differs from उपमा in that in उपमा the resemblance is between the senses of two words and it is expressed, while in प्रतिबन्धुपमा the resemblance is between the senses of sentences (which may be two or more than two) and that too is implied. (उपमायां तु पदार्थयोः साध्यम्, तत्र वाच्यम्, अत्र तु वाक्यार्थयोः, तदपि सम्भवेति ततो भेदः (विवरण०). The difference between प्रतिबन्धुपमा and दृष्टान्त is that in the former the attribute (साधारणधर्म) of the उपमेय and उपमान is one and the same but is expressed in different words in the उपमेयवाक्य and उपमानवाक्य and establishes similarity between their senses, while in the latter the attributes of the उपमान and उपमेय are different but being similar to each other serve to establish similarity between the senses of the उपमेयवाक्य and उपमानवाक्य. In other words, there is वस्तुप्रतिबन्धुभाव between the attributes in प्रतिबन्धुपमा but in दृष्टान्त there is विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभाव between them. वाक्यार्थयोर्वाक्यादीनां वा उपमासम्पादकस्य एकमेव धर्मस्य विभिन्नशब्दोपात्तत्वं प्रतिबन्धुपमा (विवरण०). प्रतिवाक्यं विभिन्नशब्दोपात्तत्वं तुल्य-तया वाक्यार्थयोरुपमासम्पादकत्वे दृष्टान्तादुद्धारः (विवरण०). अत्र तु साधारणधर्मस्य वस्तुप्रतिबन्धुभावेन निर्देशः दृष्टान्ते तु विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावेन । एकस्यैव धर्मस्य प्रत्यक्षशब्दाभ्यामुपादानं वस्तुप्रतिबन्धुभावः (उद्योत०). हयोरर्थयोर्द्वि-उपादानं विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावः (प्रदीप०). वस्तुतोभिन्नयोरप्युपमानोपमेयधर्मयोः परस्परसादृश्य-दभिन्नयोः दृष्टगुपादानं विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावः (सुधासागर०). The difference between प्रतिबन्धुपमा and निदर्शना is that in the former, the साधारणधर्म is mentioned and the senses of the sentences are independent of each other, while in निदर्शना, the साधारणधर्म is not mentioned and the senses of the sentences are independent of each other.—निदर्शनायां साधारणधर्मस्यानुपपत्त्याः वाक्यार्थयोः सापेक्षत्वञ्च ; अत्र (प्रतिबन्धुपमायां) तु साधारणधर्मस्य वस्तुप्रतिबन्धुभावेन निर्देशः वाक्यार्थयोः निरपेक्षत्वञ्च (Jhalkikar). The difference between प्रतिबन्धुपमा and अर्थात्तरन्यास is that in the former, there is the relation of उपमान and उपमेय between the sentences, while in the latter, the relation is one of समर्थक (supporter) and सन्तर्ध (supported).—अर्थात्तरन्यासे तु सन्तर्धसन्तर्धभावो विवक्षितः, अत्र (प्रतिबन्धुपमायां) पुनरुपमानोपमेयभावः].

14. दृष्टान्त—When there is विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभाव between the उपमेय and उपमान, between their accessories and attributes, the figure is दृष्टान्त. [प्रकृतवाक्यार्थघटकानाम् उपमानादीनां साधारणधर्मस्य च विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावे दृष्टान्तः (रत्नगङ्गा-धर०) । तत्र उपमेयस्य उपमानेन सह विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावः, तत्सन्तर्धविधनां तत्सन्तर्धविधिः, साधारणधर्मस्य तु साधारणधर्मैवेति विवेकः]. When two ideas are represented as extremely similar to each other, so much so that one seems to be the reflection of another, विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुभावः (the relation of the image and its reflection) is said to exist between them. We ordinarily use the expression 'this is my face' in reference to the reflection of the face in the mirror though actually the face and the reflection are different from each other. [लोके हि दर्पणादौ विन्धुप्रतिबन्धुस्य भेदेऽपि सदीयनेवात्र वदनं संक्रान्तमित्यभेदेनाभिमत्यते । अन्यथा हि प्रतिबिम्बदर्शने ह्यसौ हं स्फूलोऽहमित्याद्यभिमानो नोदीयात्, भूषणविन्यासादौ च नायिका नाद्रियेण (उद्द्योत०)]. The relation of

उपमेय and उपमान is established by the figure between the senses of the two sentences and the उपमानवाक्य illustrates the उपमेयवाक्य. The उपमानवाक्य may be called the दृष्टान्तवाक्य (the sentence containing the illustration) and the उपमेयवाक्य the दाष्टान्तिकवाक्य (the sentence for which illustration is given). The figure is significantly named दृष्टान्त because it serves to help the ascertainment of the meaning of the दाष्टान्तिकवाक्य by the दृष्टान्तवाक्य. [दृष्टान्तवाक्ये गृहीतसद्वचारेण दाष्टान्तिकार्थप्रामाण्यनिश्चयात् (उद्घोत^०). दाष्टान्तिके सन्दिग्धस्थार्थस्यात्र निश्चयदर्शनादयं दृष्टान्तः (Mallinātha). निश्चय प्रस्तुतार्थस्य नि.सन्देहा प्रतीतिः, सोदाहरणवाक्येन प्रतिपद्यमानो ह्यर्थः. हेत्वाकाङ्क्षानिवृत्त्या असंशयमेव प्रतीयते । तदियं सश योगरूढि. (विवरण०)]. दृष्टान्त is of two kinds—the illustration is either based on साधर्म्य (similarity) or on वैधर्म्य (contrast). The verse त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्याः etc. is an example of the former and the verse तवाहमे सादृशकमंशमणः etc., of the latter kind.

[दृष्टान्त is not उपमा on account of the absence of the use of words like यथा, इव etc. दृष्टान्त differs from अर्थान्तरन्यास because in अर्थान्तरन्यास, सामान्य (a general proposition) is supported by विशेष (a particular proposition) and विशेष by सामान्य, while in दृष्टान्त, सामान्य is supported by सामान्य and विशेष by विशेष. It differs from निदर्शना because in निदर्शना there is no mention of साधारणधर्मः, while in दृष्टान्त साधारणधर्मः is mentioned. Moreover, in दृष्टान्त the two sentences are independent of each other but in निदर्शना one is dependent on the other.—न चावोपमा, यथैवादिशब्दाभावात् । नाप्यर्थान्तरन्यास, सामान्यविशेषभावभावात् । अत एवोक्तं टीकाकारैः, अत सामान्ये सामान्येन विशेषो विशेषेण वा समर्थ्यते, अर्थान्तरन्यासे तु सामान्यं विशेषेण विशेषो वा सामान्येन समर्थ्यते इति गतो भेद (Jhalakikar). (नापि निदर्शना) तत (निदर्शनायाम्) साधारणधर्मोपपत्त्यासात्, अथ आशयार्थोः स्वार्थे निरपेक्षत्वात्, निदर्शनायां तत्रापि साधेयत्वाच्च (उद्घोत०)].

15 दीपक—When an object under description (प्रवृत्त) and an object not under description (अप्रवृत्त) are connected with the same property in the shape of an action (क्रिया) or an attribute (गुण) mentioned only once, the figure is दीपक. The figure is significantly called दीपक because the word expressive of the common property though occurring in connection with one word (e. g., that signifying प्रवृत्त), illumines i. e., shows its connection with another word also (e. g., that signifying अप्रवृत्त), just as a lamp which though meant to illuminate one particular object, throws its light upon other objects also [प्रावरणिवाप्राकरनिबन्धोर्मध्यादेव निदिष्ट. मनानो धर्म. प्रमत्तेनान्यतोपकारकदीप-नादीपतादृश्येन दीपकाल्याङ्गद्वारेणोपायः (अङ्गद्वारमयं रव०) दीप इव दीपकम् । मन्तव्यं दीपकाल्याङ्गद्वारेणोपायः (रत्नसङ्ग्रह०)]

[The connection of प्रकृत and अप्रकृत with the same property leads to similarity between them. It is, however, only suggested ; for, without understanding this similarity the sense of the sentence may be made out and as such similarity is not understood first. Herein lies its difference from the figure उपमा in which similarity is expressed by some such word as इव, यथा etc. उपमाप्रतीतिं विना वाक्यार्थस्य पर्यवसानादुपमा प्रथमं बोध्यते किन्तु व्यन्यते इति नावोपमा (विवरणं) प्रकृत-प्रकृतयोः सजातीयधर्मसम्बन्धलोपनायां पर्यवसानादिति भावः । सा चोपमा व्यङ्ग्येव, वाचकविरहात् (उद्योतः). A kāvya having दीपक should be regarded as गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यकाव्य and not as ध्वनिकाव्य though similarity is suggested there, for the charm lies not in similarity which, though suggested, serves only to heighten the charm of the expressed sense.—व्यङ्ग्याया अप्यस्याः वाच्योपकारकत्वात् गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यत्वेनैव, न तु ध्वनितम् । अतोऽत्र नोपमाग्रहा (उद्योतः). In the figure दीपक the property connecting प्रकृत and अप्रकृत, though only one, is not mentioned twice and there are not two sentences. Here is its difference from प्रतिबन्धना and दृष्टान्त—एकस्यापि धर्मस्य द्विरव्यतिः वाक्यद्वयस्याभावेन च न प्रतिबन्धना-दृष्टान्तौ (विवरणं). The distinction between दीपक and तुल्ययोगिता is that in the former प्रकृत and अप्रकृत things and in the latter either प्रकृत things or अप्रकृत things are connected with the same property.—प्रकृताप्रकृतयोरुभयोरपि साधारणधर्मस्य सहस्रपादानि दीपकम्, प्रकृतानामेव अप्रकृतानामेव वा साधारणधर्मस्य सहस्रपादानि तुल्ययोगिता इत्यनयोर्भेदः (Jhalkikar)].

In the verse क्रिवणाणं धनं—etc. there is क्रियादीपक as the same क्रिया viz., स्मृद्वन्ते connects both प्रकृत and अप्रकृत viz., युनः on the one hand and धनम्, फणमणिः and केसराः on the other. In the verse इयामलाः प्रावृषेण्याभिर्दिशो जीनूतपंक्तिभिः । सुवश्च सुकुमाराभिर्नवशादलराजिभिः—there is गुणदीपक as इयामल which is a गुणवाचक word connects both प्रकृत and अप्रकृत (दिशः and सुवः).

There is another kind of दीपक named कारकदीपक in which a single कारक (substantive) occurs in connection with several verbs. In the verse नवपरिपन्था वधूः etc. there is कारकदीपक, as several verbs such as विचति, हृणति etc. occur in connection with a single कारक (वधूः or शयने).

मालादीपक is regarded by पद्मावली, अलङ्कार-सर्वस्व and साहित्यदर्पण as a separate figure. Mammata seems to regard it as a variety of दीपक. It consists in many objects (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) being connected with the same property and each preceding object helping each succeeding one. In the verse सङ्ग्रामाङ्गमगाग्नेन भवता etc. there is मालादीपक inasmuch as the same property (आसादन) is connected with many objects viz. कोदण्ड, शर etc. and each preceding object

helps each succeeding object—the bow helps the arrows to reach the head of the enemy, the arrows help the head of the enemy to reach the earth and so on.

▲ In कारणमाला each preceding object is represented as the cause of each succeeding object, while in मालादीपक the relation between them is that of the helper and the helped.

16. तुल्ययोगिता—When several objects, they being all प्रकृत or they being all अप्रकृत, are connected with the same property whether a गुण or a क्रिया, the figure is तुल्ययोगिता. It is to be made clear that उपमा must be implied in it as in दीपक.—औपम्यस्य गम्यते पदार्थगतत्वेन प्रस्तुतानाम् अप्रस्तुताना वा समानधर्म्मोभितस्त्वन्धे तुल्ययोगिता (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०) औपम्यं चात्र गम्यम्, तत्प्रयोजकममानधर्म्मोपदानात्, वाचनमावाच्य (उद्घोष०); प्रस्तुताना तथान्येषा केवलं तुल्यधर्मेतः । औपम्यं गम्यते यत्र सा मता तुल्ययोगिता (प्रताप०). The figure is significantly so called as there is a connection of the same property with several things.—तुल्यधर्मेण योगो जातोऽस्यामिति अन्वयनामा तुल्ययोगिता (एकावली). In the verse पाण्डुक्षाम वदन—etc. the common property viz., the act of indicating disease connects वदन, हृदय and वयुः which are all meant to be described.—अत्र प्रकृतानां विरहिणीवदनादीनामेव धर्मेतेनावेदनाख्यो धर्म उपात्तः, नतु उपमान(=अप्रकृत)-रोगधर्मतया (प्रदीप०) Similarity is implied between these प्रकृत objects on account of having a common property viz., the act of indicating disease. In the verse कुसुदकमलनील—etc., in the first half इक्षु (eyes) is प्रकृत ; कुसुद, कमल and नीलनीलज are अप्रकृत and they are all connected by the common property अपिहोष (censure) implied by the word ह्य. This common property implies a similarity between them. In the second half वदन is प्रकृत ; अमृत, अमृतरसिम् and अमृजम्मा are all अप्रकृत and they are connected by the common property प्रतिहनत्व (subjugation) which implies a similarity between them.

17. व्यतिरेक—When the उपमेय is described as dissimilar i.e., superior to the उपमान, the figure is व्यतिरेक. According to Rājīnīka Ruyyaka (author of the अलङ्कारसर्वस्व) superiority of the उपमान over उपमेय also constitutes this figure. He, following Rudraṭa, cites the verse शीघ्र. क्षीणोऽपि etc. as an illustration of superiority of the उपमान (चन्द) over the उपमेय (यौवन) Mammāṭa refutes this view viz.,

that superiority of the उपमान over उपमेय constitutes व्यतिरेक. He says that in the verse क्षीणः क्षीणोऽपि etc. the relation of उपमान and उपमेय does not exist between the moon and youth but between the unsteadiness of the former and that of the latter. What is intended to be said is that the unsteadiness of youth is greater than the unsteadiness of the moon and hence actually there is superiority of the उपमेय over उपमान and not of the उपमान over उपमेय.*

There are twenty-four varieties of व्यतिरेक. (1) When the ground of superiority of the उपमेय over उपमान and the ground of the inferiority of the उपमान to उपमेय are both mentioned. (2-4) When the ground of superiority of the उपमेय over उपमान is not mentioned, when the ground of inferiority of the उपमान to उपमेय is not mentioned, when both of them are not mentioned. (1-12) Each of these four varieties is of three kinds according as the relation of उपमान and उपमेय is directly expressed by words like इव, यथा etc., (शाब्द) indirectly expressed by words like तुल्य, सदृश etc., (आर्थ) or implied from words like जयति, अभिभवति etc. (आक्षिप्त). (13-24) These twelve varieties become twenty-four as there are श्लिष्ट or अश्लिष्ट words in them.

Examples of these twenty-four varieties.

Just like मालाप्रतिवस्तूपमा, there may be मालाव्यतिरेक also with its numerous varieties.

Other varieties are also possible in which words like इव, यथा etc., तुल्य, सदृश etc., and जयति, अभिभवति etc., being all absent, औपम्य (the relation of उपमान and उपमेय) is implied by श्लिष्टविशेषण (विशेषण having double meanings). In the verse स्वच्छात्मतागुण—etc., the श्लिष्टविशेषण (स्वच्छात्मतागुणसमुल्लसितेन्दुबिम्ब and बिम्बप्रभाधर) bring out औपम्य between मधु (उपमान) and आनन (उपमेय). औपम्य between two things may be implied even by विशेषण which could have been coalesced into one but are used separately in connection with each of them. In the verse अमृतममृतं कः सन्देहः—etc., (quoted in ch. vii) the quality of sweetness

* न ह्यत्र चन्द्रयौवनयोः सादृश्यं किन्तु तत्त्वययोः। तत्र चन्द्रत्वस्य हृदिवाध्यतया नूनत्वम्, यौवनत्वयस्यावाध्यतया आधिक्यम् (उद्योत०) For a detailed discussion of the verse, see *Darpana*, ch. x (under the figure व्यतिरेक).

(मधुरत्व) has been spoken of अमृत etc. and दशनच्छद separately, though by different words, औपम्य between them being implied thereby. —तत्रोपमानभूतेष्वमृतादिषु उपमेयेऽपरे चातिमधुरत्वं पृथगुपात्तम्, प्रियादशनच्छदादन्यत्र यत्र स्वादु स्वादिति भङ्गा तस्यातिस्वादुत्वप्रत्ययात् (प्रभा०)

18 आक्षेप—When what is intended to be said is denied or suppressed for the purpose of conveying विशेष (a special idea), the figure is आक्षेप (suppression). The suppression must not be real but only apparent. When the suppression is real there is no आक्षेप. The आक्षेप is of two kinds, as it pertains to what is about to be said or what has already been said. The विशेष that is conveyed by the apparent suppression consists in what is about to be said being incapable of being described or in what has already been said being too well known. The विशेष is not to be expressed in words but to be implied—निषेध इव निषेधाभास इति यावत्, शब्दगत्या निषेधेऽपि अदेगत्या निषेधेव प्रतिपत्ते (प्रदीप०) इह प्राकरणिश्लोऽर्थं प्राकरणिस्त्वादेव वक्तुमिच्छते, तथाविधस्य विधानाहंस्य निषेधं कर्तुं न युज्यते । स कृतो बाधितस्वरूपत्वाद्निषेधायते इति निषेधाभास सम्पन्न (अलङ्कारमवख०) यत्र तु निषेधस्य स्वार्थ एव विश्रान्तिर्न तत्र आक्षेप इति (तरल०). विशेषस्य व्याघ्र शब्दानुपात्तत्वाद् गम्य एव । वक्ष्यमाणविषये अक्षयवक्तव्यत्व विशेष, उक्तविषये अतिप्रसिद्धत्व विशेष (सारबोधिनी) । In the verse ए एहि किं चित् etc., what is intended to be said is the extreme pang of separation borne by the gul. It is about to be mentioned but suppressed in order to indicate the idea that it is simply indescribable—अत्र विरहजनितदुर्दशातिशयो वक्ष्यमाणो निषिद्ध (प्रदीप०). अत्र विरहदुर्दशातिशयो वक्ष्यमाणो वक्तुमशक्यतया निषिद्ध इत्याक्षेपालङ्कार (उदाहरणचन्द्रिका०). In the verse ज्योत्स्ना मौक्तिकदाम etc., what is intended to be said is that cool appliances serve only to increase the pang of separation and in order to indicate the idea that the fact is too well-known, their delineation is suppressed but after they have been mentioned.—अत्र न मृगहे इत्युक्तो निषेधो विरहे शीतलानां दाहकत्वस्यातिप्रसिद्धत्वं व्यजयति (सारबोधिनी०) अतः प्रियोगिनीनां ज्योत्स्नादि स्फुटिह्वयते इत्यस्यातिप्रसिद्धत्वं विशेष व्यजयितुं ज्योत्स्नादीन्नुक्त्वा तत्प्रथमं प्रविशित्वान्या रोमान्श्लोऽयम् (Jhalikar)

19. विभावना—When an effect is stated as happening in the absence of its cause, the figure is विभावना. Now an effect without a cause is an impossible idea. So what is done in विभावना is that by

a striking mode of speech the effect is represented to have no cause. Really speaking, there is a cause though it is not the well-known one and as such only to be guessed by the cultured.—वस्तुतस्तु कारण-प्रतिषेधे कार्यकथनं विभावना । न च विरोधः स्वाभाविकत्वस्य कारणान्तरस्य वा विभावनात् (प्रदीप०). कारणेति प्रसिद्धकारणेत्यर्थः । सूत्रे क्रियते अनेनेति व्युत्पत्त्या क्रियाशब्दः कारणपरः इति भावः (उद्द्योत०). अप्रसिद्धकारणं विदग्धमात्रवेद्यं कारणम्, एवञ्च प्रसिद्धकारणनिषेधेऽपि तत्कार्यरूपस्य व्यक्तिः (प्रकाशनम्—कथनम्) विभावनालङ्कार इत्यर्थः (Jhalkikar). The name विभावना is significant, for it means 'that in which something (a cause other than the well-known one) has to be surmised.'—विभाव्यते कारणान्तरं यस्याम् (अलङ्कारचन्द्रिका०). सिद्धकारणाभावे सूक्ष्मकारणवशात् कार्योत्पत्तिर्विशिष्टतया कार्यभावनाद विभावना (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०). In the verse कुसुमितलताभिर्—etc., feeling pain, turning aside and swerving round are represented as taking place in the absence of their respective causes. There is, however, a cause, not of course well-known, which produces these effects and it is the separation from the beloved.

20. विशेषोक्ति—When inspite of the presence of some or even all the well-known causes, the effect is represented as non-appearing, the figure is विशेषोक्ति.—कारणेषु सतसु फलावचः कार्याभावकथनं विशेषोक्तिः । कारणेषु प्रसिद्धहेतुषु । अत्र बहुत्वमविवक्षितम् 'सूत्रे लिङ्गवचनमतन्त्रम्' इति न्यायात्. The nonproduction of the effect serves the purpose of manifesting some speciality. The उद्द्योत explains the name विशेषोक्ति as 'a statement meant to bring home something special'—विशेषं कञ्चित् प्रतिपादयितुमुक्तिरित्यर्थः. विशेषोक्ति is of three kinds—अनुक्तनिमित्ता (when the reason of the non-appearance of the effect is not mentioned), उक्तनिमित्ता (when the reason is mentioned) and अचिन्त्यनिमित्ता (when the reason is inconceivable).

(a) In the verse निद्रानिवृत्ताबुदिते etc., though the causes viz., sation from sleep, rising of the sun etc., are there, yet the effect viz., moving away from embrace does not follow. The reason of the effect not following viz., the depth of the woman's feelings is not mentioned.

(b) In the verse कर्पूर इव दग्धोऽपि etc., though the cause viz., burning of the body is there, yet the effect viz., being incapacitated does not follow. The reason of the effect not following viz., the irrepressibleness of prowess is mentioned.

(c) In the verse स एकास्मिन् जगति etc, though the cause viz., destruction of the body is there, yet the effect viz., destruction of power does not follow. The reason of the effect not following is not conceivable but to be known from the śāstras.

[It is clear that there is contradiction (विरोध), though apparent, in both विभावना and विशिष्टोक्ति caused by the violation of the law of causation. Then how can they be distinguished from विशेषात्मन in which also there is apparent contradiction between two objects? Now what occurs in विभावना and विशिष्टोक्ति is this : in the former कारणमात्र (absence of cause) is real because it is a matter of fact and कार्य (effect) is only poetically fancied and thus unreal. So in विभावना, कारणमात्र is stronger and कार्य is weaker, or in other words, कारणमात्र is वाचक and कार्य is वाच्य. The case is just the reverse in विशिष्टोक्ति i. e., here कार्य is वाचक and कारणमात्र is वाच्य. But in विशेषात्मन both the objects are equally powerful and each of them becomes both वाचक and वाच्य—विभावनायां कारणमात्रेणोपनिषत्प्रमाणत्वात् कार्यमिव वाच्यत्वं प्रतीयते । विशिष्टोक्ते तु कार्यमात्रेण कारणमिव । इह त्वन्मोक्षं हयोरपि वाच्यत्वमिति शङ्कः (दर्पण०)].

21. यथार्थम्—When things mentioned in a particular order are connected with things mentioned symmetrically with that order, the figure is यथार्थम्.

[It should be noted that in यथार्थम् there is not the least play of poetic genius and it is nothing more than the absence of the fault called अवक्रम which arises when the order in which things should have been mentioned is violated, e. g., कौर्मिप्रतापी भवतः सुशोचन्ममामिव. This is why some rhetoricians object to its being called a figure. *Udhyota* has, however, that there is some strikingness when things mentioned in a particular order are referred to symmetrically with that order in the same sentence and it is this strikingness which creates a charm. न चास्यालङ्कारसं युक्तम्, दीपमाद्यमात्रवदेत्यात् । उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेणानुविष्टेन त्रुटियमाद्यपेक्षमात्रा दीप, प्रमथने (अलङ्कारविमर्शिनी). यथार्थमलङ्कारवददीपमात्रवत् यथार्थोद्दिष्टं प्रमथतीति तु विचारकोपम् । न तस्मिन् श्लोकेनैव कविप्रतिमानिर्दिष्टमलङ्काराणां लोकात्मिकतायाः प्रामाण्यमिति । (रत्नमहाधर०). यद्यपि कविप्रतिमानिर्दिष्टमलङ्काराणां लोकात्मिकतायाः प्रामाण्यमलङ्काराणां, तथापि एवमेव यद्येवम् क्रमानुसारेण विविधादलङ्काराणां लोकात्मिकतायाः प्रामाण्यमिति । (उद्दीप्त०)].

22. अर्थान्तरव्याप—When either through similarity (सम्यक्) through dissimilarity (वैषम्यं) a general proposition is supported by a particular proposition or a particular proposition is supported by a general proposition, the figure is अर्थान्तरव्याप.

a striking mode of speech the effect is represented to have no cause. Really speaking, there is a cause though it is not the well-known one and as such only to be guessed by the cultured.—वस्तुतस्तु कारण-प्रतिषेधे कार्यकथनं विभावना । न च विरोधः स्वाभाविकत्वस्य कारणान्तरस्य वा विभावनात् (प्रदीप०). कारणेति प्रसिद्धकारणेत्यर्थः । सूत्रे क्रियते अनेनेति व्युत्पत्त्या क्रियाशब्दः कारणपरः इति भावः (उद्घोत०). अप्रसिद्धकारणं विदग्धमात्रवेद्यं कारणम्, एवञ्च प्रसिद्धकारणनिषेधेऽपि तत्कार्यरूपस्य व्यक्तिः (प्रकाशनम्—कथनम्) विभावनालङ्कार इत्यर्थः (Jhalkikar). The name विभावना is significant, for it means 'that in which something (a cause other than the well-known one) has to be surmised.'—विभाव्यते कारणान्तरं यस्याम् (अलङ्कारचन्द्रिका०). सिद्धकारणाभावे सूक्ष्मकारणवशात् कार्यात्पत्तिर्विशिष्टतया कार्यभावनाद् विभावना (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०). In the verse कुसुमितलतामिर्—etc., feeling pain, turning aside and swerving round are represented as taking place in the absence of their respective causes. There is, however, a cause, not of course well-known, which produces these effects and it is the separation from the beloved.

20. विशेषोक्ति—When in spite of the presence of some or even all the well-known causes, the effect is represented as non-appearing, the figure is विशेषोक्ति.—कारणेषु सत्तु फलावचः कार्याभावकथनं विशेषोक्तिः । कारणेषु प्रसिद्धहेतुषु । अत्र बहुत्वमविवक्षितम् 'सूत्रे लिङ्गवचनमतन्त्रम्' इति न्यायात्. The nonproduction of the effect serves the purpose of manifesting some speciality. The उद्घोत explains the name विशेषोक्ति as 'a statement meant to bring home something special'—विशेषं कञ्चित् प्रतिपादयितुमुक्तिरित्यर्थः. विशेषोक्ति is of three kinds—अनुक्तनिमित्ता (when the reason of the non-appearance of the effect is not mentioned), उक्तनिमित्ता (when the reason is mentioned) and अचिन्त्यनिमित्ता (when the reason is inconceivable).

(a) In the verse निद्रानिवृत्तादुदिते etc., though the causes viz., cessation from sleep, rising of the sun etc., are there, yet the effect viz., moving away from embrace does not follow. The reason of the effect not following viz., the depth of the woman's feelings is not mentioned.

(b) In the verse कर्पूर इव दग्धोऽपि etc., though the cause viz., burning of the body is there, yet the effect viz., being incapacitated does not follow. The reason of the effect not following viz., the irrepressibleness of prowess is mentioned.

[In दृष्टान्त and प्रतिवस्तूपमा a particular proposition is supported by another particular proposition. Moreover, in प्रतिवस्तूपमा the relation between the two sentences is one of उपमान and उपमेय ; while in अर्थान्तरन्यास the relation is that of समर्थ and समर्थक. In काव्यलिङ्ग the relation of general and particular does not exist—दृष्टान्तप्रतिवस्तूपमयोस्तु विशेषेण विशेषस्य समर्थनमिति ततो (अर्थान्तरन्यासतः) भेदः । काव्यलिङ्गे तु न सामान्यविशेषभावः (प्रभा०). प्रतिवस्तूपमायासुपमानोपमेयभावो विवक्षितः, इह तु समर्थसमर्थकत्वं विवक्षितमिति ततोऽस्य भेदः (सारबोधिनो०)].

23. विरोध—When two things are described as contradictory, though there is no contradiction between them, the figure is विरोध. विरोध (contradiction) may either be प्ररूढ or अप्ररूढ. It is प्ररूढ when it cannot be explained away i. e., when it is real. This constitutes a fault. It is अप्ररूढ when it can be explained away i. e., when it is not real but apparent. It is this sort of विरोध which constitutes the figure विरोध.—स च प्ररूढः अप्ररूढश्च, प्ररोहश्च बाधबुद्ध्यनभिभूतत्वम् । तद्वैपरीत्यमप्ररोहः । तत्राद्यो दोषस्य विषयः द्वितीयश्चालङ्कारस्य (रसगङ्गाधर०).

Now contradiction may be described to exist between—

- (i) जाति and जाति ;
- (ii) जाति and गुण ;
- (iii) जाति and क्रिया ;
- (iv) जाति and द्रव्य ;
- (v) गुण and गुण ;
- (vi) गुण and क्रिया ;
- (vii) गुण and द्रव्य ;
- (viii) क्रिया and क्रिया ;
- (ix) क्रिया and द्रव्य ;
- (x) द्रव्य and द्रव्य ;

So the figure विरोध has ten varieties.

Examples in order.

रसगङ्गाधर remarks that there is no charm in the division of विरोध into ten varieties. There should only be two varieties : (1) pure (शुद्ध) and (ii) श्लेषमूल (based on श्लेष).—वस्तुतो जात्यादि-भेदानामहद्यत्वात् शुद्धत्वश्लेषमूलत्वाभ्यां द्विविधो ज्ञेयः.

[The example of the first variety of विरोध is मृगालवलयदिदवदहनराशिः. It is evident that चमैद (non-difference) appears to exist between मृगालवलयदिद and दवदहनराशि as between मुख and चन्द्र in the example मुखं चन्द्रः and so it may be said that मृगालवलयदिदवदहनराशिः is rather an example of रूपक and not of विरोध. The author of the उद्योत notes it and makes the following remark—नन्वेवमवारीपमूलकं रूपकमेव न विरोधः । अन्यथा 'मुखं चन्द्रः' इत्यापि विरोध एव स्यादिति चेन्न, यच्च विरोधीत्यापनार्थमभेदस्य विवक्षितत्वेऽपि तस्यान्यार्थमुपादानेनाचमत्कारित्वात् । विरुद्धावप्यायामद्वुतलस्याय प्रतिपिपादयिषितत्वेन सदनुगुणतया अनर्गभिर्तोऽप्यर्थो विरोध एव चमत्कारितया समुच्चयतोति तस्यैवावधारत्वात् । 'मुखं चन्द्रः' इत्यादी तु चन्द्रनिष्ठाद्वादकत्वादिसकलगुणानां मुचि प्रतिपाद्यर्थं चन्द्राभिद एव चमत्कारी न तु समग्रि विरोधः, विवक्षितार्थानुगुणत्वात्—इति रूपकमेव । न तु विरोधीऽवधारः. The sum and substance of this remark is that in रूपक चमत्कारित्व (strikingness) lies in non-difference and in विरोध in contradiction.]

24. स्वभावोक्ति—When the action, form and other characteristics of a child, a young lady, an afflicted person, an animal, a lower class man and the like are described, the figure is स्वभावोक्तिः. The actions etc., should be such as are peculiar to the object under description and not common to it and other objects, and as are apprehended by poetic genius and not by ordinary understanding. The description should also be charming, as in the case of other अलङ्कारः.—एवञ्च यस्य कस्यचिद्वस्तुनोऽसाधारणधर्मवर्णनं स्वभावोक्त्यलङ्कार इति फणितम् । अत्रापि चमत्कृतिहेतुत्वमलङ्कारसामान्यलक्षण प्राप्तमस्त्येव । तेन 'गोरपत्यं वीरवर्धो पानमसि मुखेन सः । मूलं मुञ्चति शिश्नेन अपानेन च गोमयम् ॥' इत्यादेर्मिसतः । साधारण-स्वभाववर्णनस्य स्फुटत्वाद्वालङ्कारत्वम् । असाधारणस्तु लोकसिद्धोऽपि प्रतिमामाश्रयेत्वाद् अलौकिकवद् मनीत्यलङ्कारः (उद्योत०).

25. व्याजस्तुति—When apparent censure ends in praise or when apparent praise ends in censure, that is, when from censure is implied praise or when from praise is implied censure, the figure is व्याजस्तुति. The name व्याजस्तुति is significant. It means व्यजेन स्तुतिः (praise by artifice) or व्याजस्तुति स्तुतिः (praise which is nothing but artifice i. e., false praise)—यद्य स्तुतिरभिधीयमानाऽपि प्रमाणान्तराद् न भिन्नस्वरूपा निन्दायां पर्यवस्यति तत्रास्त्यत्वाद् व्याजरूपा स्तुतिरित्यनुगमेन तावदेवा व्याजस्तुतिः । यत्रापि निन्दाशब्देन प्रतीयमाना पूर्णवद्विधिरस्वरूपा गुणो पर्यवसिता भवति सा द्वितीया व्याजस्तुतिः आश्रयेन निन्दागुणेन स्तुतिरिति वृत्त्या (अलङ्कारमर्दरत्न०). प्रमाणान्तर means 'other proofs' and 'by other proofs' in this passage is to be understood—

• 'विश्रादिः' इत्यत्र आदिपदेन पुनरितिमुपधातरित्यर्थं व्याजस्तुतिरिति (उद्योत०).

particular nature of the speaker or of the person spoken to, context etc. प्रमाणान्तरादिति वक्तृवाच्यप्रकरणादिपर्यालोचनात्मनः (विमर्शिनी). Thus when it is intended to praise an object, the censure regarding it, if expressed by words, must not be taken as final, as that would go against the context etc. Similar is the case with the praise of a thing which is intended to be censured. So what happens in व्याजस्तुति is that praise or censure of a particular object being found incongruous to the context, the nature of the speaker etc., turns into censure or praise of that particular object. It deserves to be specially noted that the object regarding which censure or praise is to be understood must be the same with reference to which there was apparent praise or censure. If from the praise or censure of one object is understood the censure or praise of another, there will be no व्याजस्तुति but व्यङ्ग्यकाव्य.—इयञ्च व्याजस्तुतिर्यस्यैव वस्तुनः स्तुतिनिन्दे प्रथममुपक्रम्येते तस्यैव चेन्निन्दास्तुत्योः पर्यवसानं भवेत्तदा भवति । वैयधिकरण्ये तु न इति प्राचामलङ्कारशास्त्रप्रवर्त्तकानां समयः (रसगङ्गाधर०). व्याजस्तुति is distinguished from अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाच्यध्वनि (the ध्वनि in which the expressed sense is entirely rejected e. g., उपकृतं बहु तत्र किमुच्यते etc.), in that in अत्यन्ततिरस्कृतवाच्यध्वनि the expressed sense is not barred, it only suggests another sense when the context, the nature of the speaker etc., are taken into consideration ; while in व्याजस्तुति the expressed sense is impossible because from context etc., is understood praise where it is censure and censure where it is praise.—अत एव नास्या ध्वनित्वम् । तत्र हि निर्वाधेन वाच्येन व्यञ्जनयार्थान्तरावगतिः । न चैवं प्रकृते 'उपकृतं बहु तत्र किमुच्यते' इत्यादिवदिति बोध्यम् (उद्द्योत०). अत एव नास्या ध्वनित्वम् । ध्वनौ हि निर्वाधेन वाच्येनागूरणमहिम्ना अर्थान्तरमवगम्यते (रसगङ्गाधर०). अत एवास्या ध्वनेर्भेदः । स हि विश्रान्ते वाक्यार्थे वक्तृवाच्यौचित्यपर्यालोचनबलादवगम्यते । इह पुनः प्रमाणान्तराद् बाधितः सन् वाक्यार्थः स्वयमनुपपद्यमानत्वात् परत्र निन्दादौ स्वं समर्पयति । तत्रैव प्रकृतवाक्यार्थस्य विश्रान्तेः (विमर्शिनी).

In both अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा and व्याजस्तुति, प्रस्तुत (what is meant to be described) is implied from अप्रस्तुत (what is not meant to be described i. e., an irrelevant thing). Still there is difference between the two. व्याजस्तुति is based upon the peculiar charm of praise and censure alone. Here अप्रस्तुत is censure or praise and the प्रस्तुत which is implied from it is praise or censure. There is no relation of

शोक्तमभियुक्तैः—‘पुत्रेण सह पिता गच्छति’ इत्यादौ अलङ्काराभावात् अतिशयोक्तिमूलिकैव चमत्कार-जनिका सहोक्तिरलङ्कारः इति (Jhalkikar). तत्र नियमेनातिशयोक्तिमूलत्वमस्याः । सा च कार्यकारणप्रतिनियमविपर्ययरूपा अमेदाध्यवसायरूपा च । अमेदाध्यवसायश्च श्लेषभित्तिकोऽन्यथा वा (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०). In the verse सह दिअहणिसाहिं etc., दीर्घत्व etc., are directly connected with आस etc., and indirectly with दिवसनिशा etc., through the word सह. The दीर्घत्व of आस is not the same as the दीर्घत्व of दिवसनिशा and they have been coalesced into one word through similarity and not through श्लेष.—अत्र दीर्घत्वादीनां आसादिभिर्न्वयः साक्षादेव शाब्दः, दिवसनिशादिभिस्तु सहाधेयान्वयवलात् । इयं धर्मयोरमेदाध्यवसायमूला (उद्धोत०)*. सहाधरदलेनास्या यौवने रागभाक्प्रियः is an example of सहोक्ति based upon अतिशयोक्ति in which there is श्लेष. Here there is identity between राग meaning ‘redness’ and राग meaning ‘love.’

27. विनोक्ति—When without a certain thing another thing is represented as *disagreeable* or *not disagreeable*, the figure is विनोक्ति. In the example अरुचिर्निशया विना शशी etc., शशी etc., are represented as disagreeable without निशा etc. न इतरः in the *kārikā* means न अशोभनः (not disagreeable) i. e., शोभनः (agreeable). The utility of the two negatives (न अशोभनः=न न शोभनः) is to express the idea that the thing under description is naturally agreeable and its disagreeableness is due to the fault of proximity of another thing without which it is quite agreeable. In the example नृगलोचनया विना etc., the prince is represented as an agreeable person without damsels. Here the sense intended to be conveyed is that the prince is naturally an agreeable person and his disagreeableness was due to the presence of damsels. एवञ्च यद्यपि शोभनत्व एव पर्यवसानं तथाप्यशोभनत्वाभावमुखेन शोभनत्ववचनस्यायमभिप्रायो यत् कस्यचिद् वर्णनीयस्याशोभनत्वं तत् परसन्निधेरेव दोषः । तस्य पुनः स्वभावतः शोभनत्वमेवेति (दर्पण०). अत्र ‘शोभनः’ इति वक्तव्येऽपि ‘अशोभनो न’—इत्यभावमुखेनाभिधानस्यायमभिप्रायः—यत् वर्णनीयवस्तुनोऽशोभनत्वं प्रतीयते तत्परसन्निधिदोषविजृम्भितमेव, वर्णनीयस्य वस्तुनः पुनः स्वाभाविकमेव शोभनत्वमिति दर्पणाभिप्रायः (विवरण०).

Not only the word विना but all its synonyms also may

* For an example of सहोक्ति based upon अतिशयोक्ति in which there is कार्यकारणपौर्वापर्यविपर्यय, see Ekāvalī, ch. vii (अङ्गामाङ्गणभूषणस्य etc.), and दर्पण, ch. x (समन्वय नराधिपेन etc.).

constitute this figure.—एवञ्च न केवलं विनाशद्वयं सत्त्वं एव उच्यते, अन्ते तु विनाशद्वयैवाचक्रमाश्रयः । तेन नञ्-नि-वि-अन्तरेण-अन्ते-रहित-विकल्पेऽप्युच्यते इत्यनेन (उद्घोषः) .

28. परिवृत्तिः—When there is an exchange of things—the equal with the equal, the inferior with the superior and the superior with the inferior, the figure is परिवृत्तिः. In the verse *सुखमिदं सुखं* etc. in the first half we have an interchange between two equal things—the wind imparts graceful movement to the creeper and takes fragrance from it. In the second half an inferior thing is exchanged for a superior one—the creeper receives (i. e., draws to itself) the eyes of travellers and gives to them mental and physical perplexity etc., in return. In the verse *ननु विद्वान्मूर्खः* etc. there is an exchange of a superior thing with an inferior one—the associates of the king receive strokes of weapons in battle and give in return the king the earth in return. The equality or inequality of two things consists in both of them being agreeable or one agreeable and the other disagreeable.—एवञ्च सुखमिदं सुखं सुखमिदं सुखं इति (उद्घोषः) . It should be noted that the exchange must not be real but only such as can be fancied by poets. When the exchange is real, there is no अद्वयः—दानदानद्वयद्वयः अद्वयमिदं न, न दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः । तेन कोनवि यम मुक्तानिर्द्वयमिति इति, एवञ्च नञ् (उद्घोषः) . न दानद्वयद्वयद्वयः (सप्तमः) . It should further be noted that there is a difference of opinion as to whether there should be two parties for mutual giving and taking or only one party to give up something and receive something in its stead (*अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः* etc.) . Mammata, Vidyāsāhita and Jaganmalla interpret the former way, while Rājānaka Paṇḍita and Vāmana the latter way—अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . पदार्थाद्वयद्वयः अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . विनिवृत्तमिति (उद्घोषः) . न नञ् अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . विनिवृत्तमिति (उद्घोषः) . न नञ् अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . in the उद्घोषः, अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . विनिवृत्तमिति (उद्घोषः) . न नञ् अथ केन दानद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयद्वयः इति (उद्घोषः) . (Vāmana).

29. भाविक—When objects past or future appear as if before our eyes through wonderful description, the figure is भाविक. In the verse आसीदजनमतेति etc., in the first half a past object, viz., अजन (collyrium) and in the second half a future object, viz. भूषणसम्भार (profusion of ornaments) are so well represented that they appear to be present. The name भाविक is significant for there is भाव i. e., intention of the poet to represent objects as occurring before our eyes though they have occurred in the past or are to occur in the future (भावः कवेरभिप्रायोऽज्ञास्तीति भाविकम्). अभिप्रायः भूतभाविनोरपि प्रत्यक्षतयेव प्रतिपादनेच्छा (विवरण०). The अलङ्कारसर्वस्व says that the figure is so called because भाव (the idea which the poet wants to convey) is as it were reflected in the hearer—कविगतो भाव आशयः श्रोतरि प्रतिविम्बत्वेनास्तीति. According to Āśādharaḥḥaṭṭa the name of the figure is due to its capacity of making objects (past and future) vividly present to the mind.—भावाय साक्षात्काराय प्रभवति भाविकमिति व्युत्पत्तिः.

[भाविक is not अतिशयोक्ति, because there is no अमेदाध्यवसाय.—नापीयमतिशयोक्तिः अन्यस्यान्यतयाध्यवसायाभावात् (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०). न चातिशयोक्तिरलङ्कारः अध्यवसायाभावात् (दर्पण०). Uddyota observes, however, that in भाविक a relation is established between the present on one hand and the past and future on the other, though there is absolutely no relation between them (असम्बन्धे सम्बन्धः) and so, there is अतिशयोक्ति. According to some, and it is also recorded by उद्योत, अतिशयोक्ति only helps this figure.—अन्नेदं चिन्त्यम्—असम्बन्धे सम्बन्धरूपातिशयीतैव गतार्थोऽयम्, प्रत्यचासम्बन्धेऽपि तत्सम्बन्धवर्णनात्, भूतादिवत्सम्बन्धेऽपि तत्सम्बन्धवर्णनाच्चेति । सा अनुप्राणिकावेति कश्चित्. There is difference between भाविक and भान्तिमान् also. In भान्तिमान् one thing is mistaken for another thing which is similar to it. In भाविक there is no mistake—the past and the future objects are not mistaken for the present objects, because the past and the future objects are described and made known as such.—न चेयं भान्तिः, भूतभावित्वेनैव निर्देशात् (उद्योत०). न च भान्तिमान् भूतभावित्वेनैव प्रकाशनात् (दर्पण०). भाविक is distinct from स्वभावोक्ति as well. In स्वभावोक्ति there is a faithful description of the peculiar property of a thing in the shape of गुण or क्रिया but there is no question of the past and future objects appearing as present. In भाविक also there is a faithful description but through this description past and future objects appear as if present.—न स्वभावोक्तिः तस्य लौकिकवस्तुगतधर्मस्वभावस्यैव यथावद्वर्णनं स्वरूपम् । अस्य वस्तुनः प्रत्यचायमाणस्वरूपो विशेषोऽस्तीति (दर्पण०) न चेवं स्वभावोक्तिः, तत्र वस्तुधर्मो वैचित्र्याधायकः, इह तु कवेस्त्वनिवृद्धस्य वा अभिप्रायः (उद्योत०)].

30. काव्यलिङ्ग—When the sense of a sentence or of a single word or of several words is stated as a cause, the figure is काव्यलिङ्ग.

—वाक्यपदार्थेति विभागः वाक्यार्थता पदार्थता चेत्यर्थः । पदमप्येकमनेकं चेति बोध्यम् (उद्घोत०). In the verse वपुः प्रादुर्भावाद etc., अनमन (not having bowed down to Maheśa) which is the sense of the two sentences 'पुरा क्वचिदपि नाह भवन्त प्रणवान्' and 'अग्रेऽप्यहमनतिमाह' is represented as the cause of अपराध (sin). Hence the verse is an example of वाक्यार्थहेतुककाव्यलिङ्ग. In the verse भरमोद्गलन etc., the sense of सुखालोकच्छेदित्व (the quality of destroying the light of pleasure) is a cause of मोक्ष (liberation) being described as महामोह (dense darkness). सुखालोकच्छेदित्व being a compound is a single word. So it is an instance of एकपदार्थहेतुककाव्यलिङ्ग. In the verse प्रणयिसमीपलील etc. शस्त्रोपश्लेष (raising of the weapon) is the cause of भुजपात (falling of the arm) वपुषि शस्त्रमुपक्षिपत. is not a complete sentence on account of the absence of a finite verb and hence there is अनेक-पदार्थहेतुककाव्यलिङ्ग.—अत्र शस्त्रोपश्लेषो भुजपाते हेतुः । न चायं वाक्यार्थः, शस्त्रमुपक्षिपतः एतावन्मात्रस्य साक्षाद्वेनाववाक्यार्थत्वात् (प्रदीप०). It should be noted that the हेतु (cause) which constitutes the figure must be implied and not expressed by the third or the fifth case-ending.—गम्यमानहेतुकत्वस्यैव हेतोः सुन्दरत्वेन प्रार्चनं वाक्यलिङ्गान्भ्युपगमात् । अत एव 'वपुः प्रादुर्भावाद् अनुमितम्' इत्यथे नायम-लङ्कार इत्याहुः (उद्घोत०)

[काव्यलिङ्ग— is different from अनुमान. आपकहेतु constitutes अनुमान and कारक-हेतु or निषादकहेतु constitutes काव्यलिङ्ग*—अथ कारकहेतोरुक्तिः, अनुमानालङ्कारे तु आपक-हेतोरुक्तिरिति शिद्. (कमलाकरभट्ट०). काव्यलिङ्ग is different from परिवार in that in परिवार the suggested sense arrived at from the sense of words and sentence develops the thing intended to be described, while in काव्यलिङ्ग it is the expressed sense of words and sentence which serves as a cause and thereby develops the description परिवारे पदार्थवाक्यार्थत्वात् प्रतीयमानोऽर्थो वाच्योपकारकतां भजति, काव्यलिङ्गे तु पदार्थवाक्यार्थत्वेन हेतुभाव भजति (सुधासार०) काव्यलिङ्ग is distinct also from अर्थान्तरव्यास. In अर्थान्तरव्यास the sentences are grammatically independent of each other. In काव्यलिङ्ग the sense of the sentence which is to be supported is grammatically dependent on the sense of the sentence which supports it. अर्थान्तरव्यासे तटस्थ-तथोपनिबद्धत्वे हेतुत्वे पर्यवसानम् (प्रदीप०) तटस्थतयेति परस्परमनन्वितत्वेनेत्यर्थः (उद्घोत०). According to Darpana there is समर्थकहेतु in अर्थान्तरव्यास which distinguishes it from काव्यलिङ्ग in which there is कारकहेतु].

31. पर्यायोक्त—When what is meant to be expressed (वाच्य) is conveyed by स्यजना (power of suggestion) which is apart from वाक्यवाक्यभाव (the relation between the expressed meaning and the

* In धूमिनि बहिः, धूम is आपकहेतु, in दह्येन घटः, दह्य is कारकहेतु.

expressive word), the figure is पर्यायोक्त. The figure is significantly so called because the meaning is conveyed in another manner (पर्यायेण=भङ्गान्तरेण) i. e., through suggestion.—विवक्षितमर्थं साक्षाद् अकथयित्वा प्रकारान्तरेण कथनं पर्यायोक्तम् । तदुक्तं दण्डिना—अर्थमिष्टमनाख्याय साक्षात्तस्यैव सिद्धये । यत् प्रकारान्तराख्यानं पर्यायोक्तं तदिष्यते (विवरण०)*. पर्यायोक्तं यदन्येन प्रकारेणाभिधीयते । वाच्यवाचकवृत्तिभ्यां शून्येनावगमात्मना (उद्धट०). पर्यायोक्तं यदन्येन प्रकारेणाभिधीयते (भामह०). पर्यायेण प्रकारान्तरेण अवगमात्मना व्यङ्ग्येनोपलक्षितं सद् यदभिधीयते तदभिधीयमानमुक्तमेव सत् पर्यायोक्तमेवाभिधीयते इति लक्षणपदम् (लोचन०). In this figure both वाच्यार्थ (expressed sense) and व्यङ्ग्यार्थ (suggested sense) are finally the same but the वाच्यार्थ is not stated in the same terms in which व्यङ्ग्यार्थ is understood.—यत्र वाच्यार्थव्यङ्ग्यार्थयोः पर्यवसाने ऐक्यम्, केवलमुक्तिप्रतीत्योः प्रकारभेदः, तत्र पर्यायोक्तमिति फलितार्थः (विवरण०). In the verse यं प्रेक्ष्य etc. what is intended to be said is that Airāvāṇa and Indra became free from intoxication and arrogance respectively and this is the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ. This idea is the same as is directly expressed by the words 'intoxication and arrogance have renounced their love of residence respectively in Airāvāṇa's face and Indra's heart.' That a thing which is understood in one way may be understood in a different way is not something uncommon. When we see a white ox walking we have the complex idea of an ox having whiteness as its quality and motion as its action. This idea is quite different from the one which we have of the cow just when we see it in the abstract i. e., before acquiring the complex idea. In other words, we have first the निर्विकल्पकज्ञान (indeterminate knowledge) and then the सविकल्पकज्ञान (determinate knowledge) of the cow. In निर्विकल्पकज्ञान a thing is apprehended not as distinct from or related to other factors while in सविकल्पकज्ञान it is understood as so distinct and related.

In this figure though there is व्यङ्ग्य, it is too obvious and less charming than वाच्य, and hence it does not constitute ध्वनिकाव्य.—अत्र सन्नपि व्यङ्ग्योऽर्थः न तथा अतिशेते यथा उक्तेर्वैचित्र्यमिति न ध्वनित्वम् (विवरण०).

32. उदात्त—When there is a description of extraordinary prosperity i. e.; of prosperity which surpasses the comprehension of

* पर्याय means प्रकार (पर्यायस्तु प्रकारे स्यान्निर्माणेऽवसरे क्रमे—विश्व०). The अलङ्कार-सूत्रं, एकावली and दर्पण hold different views regarding this figure.

In the example दुर्बाराः सरमार्गणाः etc., the causes are all bad as they give pain to a love-lorn girl. इह सदसत्त्वम् उपादेयानुपादेयतया वक्तुरभिप्रेतत्वम् । सरमार्गणादीनाम् असमीचीनानामेव योग इत्यर्थः । सरमार्गणादीनां विरहिण्याः दुःखदत्वात् अनुपादेयत्वेनासमीचीनत्वं बोध्यम् (Jhalkikar). नववयःप्रभृतीनां शोभनत्वेऽपि विरहोद्दीपकत्वेनाशोभनत्वं बोध्यम् (चन्द्रिका).

In the verse कुलगमलिनं—etc., अमलिन-कुल (unblemished family) alone is sufficient to produce the effect viz., arrogance in one person and the absence of arrogance in another. Yet other causes such as gentle appearance, cultured mind etc., are mentioned as producing the same effect. Hence, there is समुच्चय. Here the causes are all good on account of their natural agreeableness.

In the verse शशी दिवसधूसरो—etc., धूसर-शशी (dim moon) is enough to produce the effect viz., the pangs of heart. Yet other causes such as the woman with faded youth, the tank devoid of lotus etc., are mentioned as producing the same effect. Hence, there is समुच्चय. Here all the first six causes viz., शशी, कामिनी, सरः, सुख, प्रभु and सज्जन are both good and bad—good in themselves but bad being associated respectively with the attributes धूसरत्व, गलित-यौवनत्व, विगतवारिजत्व, अनक्षरत्व, धनपरायणत्व and सततदुर्गतत्व.—शशी स्वरूपेण सन्नपि दिवसधूसरत्वेनासन् । एवमग्रेऽपि । एवमत्र सदसतां शय्यादीनां योगः (उद्घोत०). अत्र शशिनः स्वतः शोभनस्यापि दिवसधूसरत्वादशोभनत्वेन शोभनाशोभनरूपस्य सदृशैरेव कामिनी-प्रभृतिभिः समुच्चयः (चन्द्रिका).*

* It should be noted that in the case of the first six causes the विशेष्य (such as शशी, कामिनी etc.) are good but the विशेषण (such as दिवसधूसर, गलितयौवन etc.) are bad. In the case of the last cause, however, the विशेष्य (खल) is bad but the विशेषण (नृपाङ्गणगत) is good. Hence there are the faults सहचरमित्रता and भयप्रक्रमता affecting the अलङ्कारत्व of the whole thing. So the figure समुच्चय is constituted by the first six instances and the seventh one is left out of consideration :—नृपाङ्गणगतः खलः इत्यत्र तु नृपाङ्गणगतत्वेन शोभनत्वम्, खलत्वेन त्वशोभनत्वमिति रीत्या सदसद्रूपतासमर्थनेऽपि तद्विग्रहे नायमलङ्कारः, किन्तु स्वतः शोभनस्य धर्मविशेष-सम्पर्कादशोभनस्य सदसतः प्रकरणे स्वतोऽशोभनस्य खलस्य पाठात् सहचरमित्रत्वं दृष्ट एव । एवं सर्वत्र विशेष्यस्य शोभनत्वं विशेषणस्य त्वशोभनत्वमिति प्रकृतम्, इह त्वत्यर्थेति भयप्रक्रमत्वमप्यत्र दीपः । तस्मात् 'नृपाङ्गणमसदयुतम्' इति पाठो युक्तः (चन्द्रिका), 'नृपाङ्गणगतः खलः' इति प्रकृत क्रममेवाह दुष्टत्वमावहति, सर्वत्र विशेष्यस्यैव शोभनत्वेन प्रक्रमादिति (दर्पण०).

There is another kind of समुच्चय and it is constituted by the simultaneity of (a) two qualities, (b) two actions and (c) a quality and an action. In the *vr̥c*-e विदग्धिममवहारिकुञ्ज—etc., the two qualities विमलत्व and मग्नित्व are simultaneously produced—अत्र विमलत्वमग्नित्वयोस्तथमेतेन चाभ्या (चकाराभ्या) समुच्चयः. (उद्द्योत०). अत्र विमलत्वमग्नित्वयोर्गुणयोरनुत्पन्नत्वरूप समुच्चयश्चकारद्वयगम्य (चन्द्रिका). In the *vr̥c*-e अवमेवपदे etc., there is simultaneity of two actions उपगम (coming about of the separation from the beloved) and भवन (appearance of fresh cloud)—अवोपगमभवनयोः क्रिययोः समुच्चयः (चन्द्रिका). In the *vr̥c*-e वनुष च etc., the quality वनुषत्व and the action पनन are simultaneous—अत्र वनुषत्वपननयोर्गुणक्रिययोः समुच्चयः. (चन्द्रिका). Rudrata thinks that simultaneity of two qualities, two actions or a quality and an action must be described as subsisting in two different substrata (वैयधिकरण्ये ष्व) while others think that the substratum should be one and the same (सामानाधिकरण्ये ष्व). Neither of these contentions is correct. For we meet with such recognized examples of समुच्चय as 'धुनोति चासि तनुते च चासिन्' (he blandishes his sword and spreads his fame) where the substratum of both the actions (blandishing and spreading) is one and the same, and कृपाणपाणिश्च भवान् रणक्षिनी, ससाधुवादाश्च सुत सुतलये (you take hold of the sword with your hand in the battlefield and the gods utter words of praise in heaven) where two simultaneous actions (taking hold of the sword and uttering words of praise) are found in two different substrata.—'धुनोति तनुते' इत्येतयोरेक एव वचः इति न क्रिययोर्व्यभिचरणता, तथा 'रणक्षिनी भवान्, देवा सुतलये' इति वचनात् न पाणी कृपाणरत्नमाधुवादकर्तायोः क्रिययोरेकदेशता इति । तथा च गुणक्रियामाहित्यमात्र समुच्चय इत्यङ्गीकार्यम् (विवरण०)

31 पदोप—When one object is (भवति) or *made to be* (क्रियते) in several places in succession (क्रमेण) or when several objects are *made to be* in one place in succession, the figure is पदोप. The difference between भवति (is) or क्रियते (made to be) is that in one case the causal agency (प्रयोजक) is not mentioned while in the other it is mentioned—प्रयोजकानिर्दिष्टा भवति रणोपपत्ति (प्रदीप०) (i) In the *vr̥c*-e वनापदस्थिरिय—etc., the same object viz., poison is represented as being in several places in succession viz., the heart of the oxym, the throat of Śiva and the words of wicked men. Here there is no mention of causal agency.—अस्मिन्नेव वाक्येण वनोपपत्तिरियं (१६६५) । अत्र

कालकूटरय वरतुन एकरयानेकत्र वासे प्रयोजकं किञ्चिदपि नोक्तमिति भवतीत्यस्योदाहरणमिदम् (प्रदीप०). The sameness of the object may either be real or fancied. In the verse विम्बोष्ठ एव etc., the राग as found in ओष्ठ and the राग as found in हृदय are indeed different from each other but regarded as one and the same through fancy. (b) In the verse तं तग etc., the same objects viz., the hearts of the demons are made to be in several places viz., Viṣṇu and lips and a casual agency viz., the love-god is mentioned.

(c). In the verse मधुरिमरुचिरं etc., several objects viz., nectar and poison are represented as being in one place viz., the words of the wicked. Here no casual agency is mentioned—अलैकरिमन् खलवचने क्रमेणानृतविषयोः स्थितिरिति पूर्वविपरीतः पर्यायः (चन्द्रिका). (d) In the verse तद्गोहं नतगिति etc., several objects viz., hut and palace, cow and elephant etc., are successively made to be (as properties) in one place viz., the Brāhmaṇa. A casual agency viz., time is mentioned.—अलैकरिमन् द्विजे तद्गोहमन्दिरादीनामनेकेषां क्रमेण स्थितौ दिवसैरिति प्रयोजकनिर्देशः (चन्द्रिका).

पर्याय is not the same as परिवृत्ति, for exchange (i. e., giving up of an object and acceptance of another by the same agent) is not meant to be expressed here.—विनिमयाभावात् परिवृत्तेर्भेदः (दर्पण०) पर्याय is also not to be confounded with the second variety of विशेष, for there one thing is represented as being in many places at one and the same time.—अत्र क्रमेणेति समुच्चयव्यावर्तनाय, वक्ष्यमाणविशेषालङ्कारद्वितीयभेदवारणाय च, तत्र यौगपद्यसत्त्वादिति बोध्यम् (प्रदीप०).

35. अनुमान—When the साध्य (that which is desired to be proved) and the साधन (that which proves the साध्य) are mentioned, the figure is अनुमान. साधन is nothing but the हेतु which has three characteristics viz., of being found in the पक्ष (पक्षवृत्ति), of being found in the सपक्ष (सपक्षसत्त्व) and of being not found in the विपक्ष (विपक्षव्यावृत्ति).—पक्षधर्मत्वेन अन्वयित्वेन व्यतिरेकित्वेन च त्रिरूपो हेतुः साधनपदेनोच्यते । ‘पक्षसत्त्व-सपक्षसत्त्व-विपक्षासत्त्वा-नीति त्रीणि रूपाणि’ (सारबोधिनी). साध्य is the व्यापक (व्यापक=बहिः, धूम being व्याप्य) which has invariable relation with the पक्ष. The अनुमान must be due to poetic imagination and not real. Therefore, there is no अलङ्कार in पूर्वतो बहिमान् धूमात्.—अस्य च कविप्रतिभोल्लिखितत्वेन चमत्कारित्वे काव्यालङ्कारता (रस-गङ्गाधर०). In the verse यत्नता लहरी—etc., the साधन is stated in the

first half and साध्य in the second half. The order may also be reversed. The strikingness remains all the same and is absolutely due to the statement of साध्य and साधन and not to the order in which they are stated. So there is no variety of this figure as Rudrata thinks. The difference between काव्यलिङ्ग and अनुमान is that in the former the हेतु is कारक, while in the latter the हेतु is प्रापक — तस्मात् साक्षात् परम्परया वा यत्र वारकहेतुरर्थतोऽवगम्यते तत् काव्यलिङ्गम् । निजिदधशापनया हेतु कथनमनुमानमित्येव व्यवस्था युक्ता (प्रभा)

36. परिकर—When an object is described with epithets (विशेषण) that are significant i. e., that which nourish the meaning of the विशेष्य the figure is परिकर,—माभिप्रायानेकविशेषणद्वारा यत्र विशेष्यस्यातिशयप्रतीतिः स परिकर इत्यर्थः. (सारबोधिनी). In the verse महीजसो मानधना etc., the epithet महीजसः indicates that the warriors are unconquerable, the epithet मानधना indicates that they are always careful to keep their self-respect intact, and so on. From the plural number in the word विशेषण it is evident that many significant adjectives are necessary to constitute this figure.—विशेषणाग चात्र बहुत्वमेव विवक्षितम् (विमर्शिनी). Mammata elucidates the point thus.—epithets must always be significant, otherwise the fault named अपुष्टता would arise (cf. विशेष्य विने व्योम्नि etc., where the word विवक्षित is useless). From this it may be said that परिकर is not an अलङ्कार but merely the absence of the fault अपुष्टता. Actually it is not so. For a number of significant epithets used in regard to a single object brings about a special charm. So according to Mammata a single significant epithet causes the absence of अपुष्टता and many significant epithets constitute परिकर.

रमणहासर, प्रदीप and उज्ज्वल are against this view. According to them a single significant epithet is sufficient to constitute परिकर. To get rid of अपुष्टता it is not necessary that a significant epithet should be used, for it may be done by not using any epithet at all — विशेषणानेकस्य हि स्वज्ञातधिवशापादस्यैव वैशिष्ट्याविशेषणपदकृत्याप्युक्तम् । न तु मृदुलं च न गतिर्यत्र तदिति शब्दं बहुम् ... एतदर्थं विशेषणं तद्वत्कारिण्यया अनन्तरं दत्तं वैशिष्ट्यम् (रमणहासर०) तादृशं विशेषणोपयोगेऽपि अलङ्कारावप्युच्यन्ते । अपुष्टतायाः

निराकरण निनिशेषणतयाऽप्युपपत्तेरर्थसिद्धत्वाभावात् वैचित्र्यस्य चानुभवसिद्धत्वात् (प्रदीप०) ।
दोषाभावात् निशेषणानुपादानेऽपि सम्भवेन सामिप्रायैकविशेषणनिवन्धनश्चमत्कारो दुरपहव इति भावः
(उद्घोष०)॥

37. व्यङ्ग्योक्ति—When something concealed is somehow brought to light and then again it is concealed by some artifice, the figure is व्यङ्ग्योक्ति. In the verse शैलेन्द्रप्रतिपद्यमानगिरिजा—etc., the love (रति) that was concealed is brought to light by thrill and other indications of love and it is again concealed by the artifice that these indications are due to cold (शैत्य).—पुलकवेषधुभ्यां सार्विकाभ्यां प्रकाशिता पार्वतीविषया गूढा रतिः तयोः शैलेन्द्रशैत्यकारणकनाप्रकाशनेनापहृता (प्रदीप०). In अपहृति there is similarity between प्रकृत and अप्रकृत but it is not so in व्यङ्ग्योक्ति (there being no similarity between रति and शैत्य which are प्रकृत and अप्रकृत in the present example).—न चेयमपहृतिः प्रकृताप्रकृतयोः साम्ये तत्स्वीकारात्, तत्र तु तदभावात् (प्रदीप०). The विमर्शिनी says that in अपहृति the denial of प्रकृत and the assertion of अप्रकृत in its place serve to show the excellence of प्रकृत, while in व्यङ्ग्योक्ति, प्रकृत which somehow comes to light is hidden by अप्रकृत and thus the difference between व्यङ्ग्योक्ति and अपहृति is great. अपहृतौ हि प्रकृतमेवोत्कर्षयितुमप्रकृतस्योपादानम् । इह तूद्भिन्नं सत् प्रकृतं वस्तु वस्त्वन्तरेणाप्रकृतेन निगूह्यते इत्यनयोर्भेदान् भेदः.

38. परिसंख्या—When a thing being mentioned, in response to a question or otherwise i. e., not in response to a question, excludes other things similar to it, the figure is परिसंख्या. The thing mentioned is known from other sources. Its mention therefore has no other purpose but to exclude things similar to it. The name परिसंख्या is accounted for thus : परि means वर्जन (exclusion) and संख्या means बुद्धि (idea); thus परिसंख्या means 'the idea of exclusion (arising out of the mention of a thing)'. परिशब्दो वर्जनार्थः संख्या बुद्धिः । तेन वर्जनबुद्धिरित्यन्वर्थेयं संज्ञा (प्रभा०). The exclusion may either be implied or expressed. Thus परिसंख्या is of four kinds :—

(a) The exclusion implied by the mention of a thing being preceded by a question ;

* We learn from a reliable authority that Mammāṭa's authorship of the KP. ends with the figure परिकर and the rest of the book was done by one अन्नट. cf. कृतः श्रीमन्नटाचार्यवर्यैः परिकरगवधिः । प्रबन्धः पूरितः श्रेष्ठो विधायास्तटसूरिणा ॥

(b) The exclusion *expressed* by the mention of a thing being preceded by a question ;

(c) The exclusion *implied* by the mention of a thing not being preceded by a question ; and

(d) the exclusion *expressed* by the mention of a thing not being preceded by a question.

Examples in due order.

[विधि, नियम and परिमल्ला are terms of Mīmāṃsā. They are defined in the following Kīrikā of the *Tantravarttika*

विधिरन्यन्मप्राप्ती नियम पादिके सति ।

तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्ती परिमल्लेति गीयते ॥—1. 11. 42.

The सिद्धान्तचन्द्रोदय explains the terms as follows —

तदात्मन्मप्राप्ती विधिवाक्यम् । यथा स्वर्गकामो यजेतेत्यादी । अथ यजनस्याप्राप्तत्वात् । यतोभयो प्राप्ताधिको नियम्यते तत्र द्वितीयः । यथा ब्रौह्मिणवद्वितीति । तत्र ब्रौह्मिणु नम्रविद्वाननुमन्त्रावहननयो प्राप्ती सुसन्त्रावहननमेव नियम्यते । सर्वत्र प्राप्तस्य क्वचिद्विधिरतीत्यर्थः । यथा पक्ष पचनखा भक्ष्या इत्यत्र सर्वेषां पचनखानां भक्षणे प्राप्ति पक्षेव पचनखा भक्ष्या इति विधीयते । शक शक्नी गोधा खर्ग्यो कर्मण्य पचम इति पचनखा शेषाः । Grammarians and आलङ्कारिकs do not make much distinction between नियम and परिमल्ला on the ground that there is an idea of exclusion common to both. See Nigēṣa, Rasagaḡ gīdhara and Alamkāraśāstra]

39. कारणमात्र—When among a number of things mentioned each preceding one is represented as the cause of each succeeding one, the figure is कारणमात्र. In the example तिरोन्द्रियस्य विनयस्य कारणं etc., तिरोन्द्रियस्य is the cause of विनय, विनय of गुणप्रकटनं and so on.

Udbhaṭa speaks of an अष्टद्वार named देव and defines it as consisting in the representation of the cause and effect as identical. Our author says that there is no charm in it just as there is no charm in the statement अर्जुनम् and thus it cannot be regarded as an अष्टद्वार. Of course भगवद् and other rhetoricians regard the verse अविस्मरन्मदसिमां etc., in which there is identity of cause and effect (भगवत्सिमा on the one hand and अविस्मरन्मदसिमां etc., on the other) as a good piece of poetry. Our author suggests that the beauty of the verse is due not to the figure देव but to अर्जुनम्.

According to the रसगङ्गाधर the figure कारणमाला occurs also when each preceding object is represented as the effect of each succeeding object.—अत्र पूर्वं पूर्वं कारणं परं परं कार्यमित्येका ; पूर्वं पूर्वं कार्यं परं परं कारणमित्येका.

40. अन्योन्य—When two things are each a cause and effect of the other through a single action, that is to say, when two things produce the same action to each other, the figure is अन्योन्य. वस्तुनोः परस्परं अन्यजनकभावोऽसम्भवः । तस्य तं प्रत्येव पौर्वापर्ययोर्द्वयोरसम्भवादित्यत उक्तं क्रिययेति । एकक्रियाजनकद्वारेणेत्यर्थः । अविशिष्टं (वैशिष्ट्यरहितं) वस्तु तावदजातकल्पम् तेन वैशिष्ट्यप्रयोजकक्रियाजनके. जनकत्वोपचारः । तथा च मिथस्तादृशैकक्रियाजनकत्वमन्योन्यालङ्कारः (प्रदीप०). In the verse हंसाण सरोहिं etc., swans add beauty to the lakes and the lakes do the same to the swans. Here there is mutual अन्यजनकभाव between the lakes and the swans through the service they render to each other. ननु पूर्वसतोर्हंससरसोर्न मिथो अन्यजनकभाव इत्यत आह—अत्रेति । तथा च पूर्वोत्पन्नयोरेवान्योन्योपकारोपरागे अन्योन्यजनकत्वमिधानमिति लक्षणार्थः (चक्रवर्ती).

41. उत्तर—(1) When a statement embodying the question is inferred from the answer or (2) when to several questions there are several answers which being beyond the reach of ordinary comprehension do not readily occur to one, the figure is उत्तर—यत्नोत्तरश्रवणमाक्षेणानुपात्तमपि प्रश्नवाक्यं परिकल्प्यते तदेकमुत्तरम् (प्रदीप०) । असकृद् अनेकवारं तत्र सति प्रश्ने सति असंभाव्यं सर्वैरपि सम्भावयितुमशक्यम् असकृद् यदुत्तरं प्रतिवचनं स्यात्तत् पुनरपरम् उत्तरम्.

(1) In the example वाणिज्य हस्तिदन्ता etc., the request on the part of the traveller in the form 'I want ivory and tiger-skins, give them to me after taking their price' or rather the question 'Have you got ivory and tiger-skins for sale ?' is inferred from the words of the old fowler.—'हस्तिदन्तव्याघ्रकृतयः किं तव सन्ति' इति प्रश्नवाक्यमिहोन्नेयम् (प्रदीप०). In this variety of उत्तर a single answer and the inference of a single question from it will do—उन्नीतप्रश्ने सकृदुत्तरस्य चारुत्वम् (रसगङ्गाधर०). Now उत्तर is different from काव्यलिङ्ग, because in the काव्यलिङ्ग there is कारकहेतु while in उत्तर the हेतु (contained in the answer) is ज्ञापक. उत्तर is also not the same as अनुमान, because in अनुमान, साध्य and साधन (वह्नि and धूम) subsist in the same substratum (पर्वत), while in उत्तर the साध्य and साधन (प्रश्न and उत्तर) pertain to two different persons. Moreover in अनुमान, साध्य and साधन are both expressly mentioned—न चेदमनुमानम्, साध्यसाधनयोर्द्वयोर्निर्देश एव तस्याङ्गीकारात् (दर्पण०).

(2) In the example वा निममा देवगर्द etc., there are several questions and there are several answers. The answers do not generally occur to us and as such inconceivable.—अथ देवगत्यादेर्यप्ययादि लोकाप्रसिद्धमेव प्रकादयते (प्रदीप०)

[The author of उद्योत is of opinion that (a) when there are several answers to a single question or (b) when the question and the answer are identical i. e., expressed in the same words (e. g., काशीतलवाहिनी गङ्गा, here the question is काशीतलवाहिनी गङ्गा and the answer is काशीतलवाहिनी गङ्गा) or (c) when there are several questions but a single answer, then also the figure will be उत्तर.—प्रथमं सकृदुपादाने उत्तरस्यानिकलेऽप्ययमलङ्कारः एव प्रयोक्तव्योऽभिप्रेत्येवम्, एवं प्रथमं यद्-कोत्तरत्वादायि. उद्योत further remarks that when either the प्रश्न or उत्तर or both of them are significant, one question and one answer will do. प्रयोक्तव्योऽन्यतरस्या कृतगर्भत्वे सकृदुपादानेऽपि चमत्कारोऽस्तीति । यथा—‘किमिति कृणामि कृणोदिति?’ किं तव ‘परकीय-हानौ’ इति । अतः प्रश्नेन प्रतीकारसामर्थ्यं व्यङ्ग्यम्, उत्तरेण मन्य पातित्रयं व्यङ्ग्यम्—तत्पराभाषणत्वात् । Cf. प्रयोक्तव्योऽन्यतरगर्भत्वे तावत्तैव चमत्कारासकृदुपादानापिचा (रसगङ्गाधर०)]

The difference between the प्रश्नपरिसंख्या and the second variety of उत्तर is that in the former the expressed meaning leads to the exclusion of a thing, while in the latter the expressed meaning is final.—लोकोत्तरत्वेन चमत्कारिणि वाच्ये न्य विषमत्वाद्यीशयप्रतिपादने तावत्परिणि भावः (उद्योत०).

42. सूक्ष्म—When a subtle thing known by an intelligent person either from (a) आवार (change of appearance—रूपादेरन्यथावभावारः—प्रदीप०) or from (b) इक्षित (gesture—चेष्टाविशेष इक्षितम्—प्रदीप०) is intimated to another person by means of a sign i. e., a clever hint, the figure is सूक्ष्म. In the verse वक्तुस्त्वग्दिररेरिन्दु—etc., the पुरुषादित्वा of a girl, a very subtle thing after all, is known by her friend from आवार (e. g., वण्टबुद्धिमतेर) and it is intimated to that girl by means of a clever hint viz., सङ्गरेखन (painting of a sword) on her hand, सङ्गरेखित्व being a characteristic of man.—अत्रासरेण इक्षितः सुवृत्तिरेवमया सूक्ष्म पुरुषादित्वा पानो सङ्गरेखनेन प्रकाशितमिति सूक्ष्मालङ्कारः (चन्द्रिका). In the verse संवेत्तवत्कामनमं विट् पयसा etc., a subtle thing viz., that a lover was eager to know the time of meeting is known by the नन्दिरा by means of an इक्षित (e. g., the glances on the part of her lover) and the fact that she understands the meaning of his glances is intimated to him by means of a clever hint viz., वन्दित्वेन (closing eyes) which

takes place at night, indicating the night thereby as the time.—अत्र नेत्रोत्साहरूपेणोद्भितेन लक्षितः कामिनः संकेतकालमिलापः कामिन्याः निशासूत्रकेन पद्मनिमीलनेन लीलया प्रकाशितः (प्रदीप०).

[The figure अनुमान is involved in सूत्र but one is different from the other. In सूत्र, अनुमान is subordinate and the charm does not lie in the inference of the subtle thing from आकार or इङ्गित but in intimating that subtle thing to another with a view to prove one's own intellect. अतः विद्यमानस्य अनुमानं सूत्राङ्गम् (उद्योत०) । यद्यप्यत्र स्वेदविशेषपुरुषायितयोः साधनसाधनयोरैकधर्मिगतत्वेनोपादानादननुमानमेवालङ्कारो भवितुमर्हति तथापि स्वैदग्धाप्रतिपिपादयिषया अन्यस्मै सूत्रार्थप्रकाशनमुखेनैव चनत्कार इति स एवाङ्गहारः, अनुमानं तु तदनुगाहकमित्यन्यदेतत् (चक्रवर्त्ती)].

43. सार—When of the several things described each succeeding one is represented as more charming than each preceding one, till the limit is reached with the last one, the figure is सार.—परः पर्यन्त-भागो गद्यस्य पद्यस्य वा अवधिरुत्कर्षसीमा यस्य । तेन पर्यन्तभागो यस्य सर्वोत्कृष्ट इत्यर्थः, धाराधिरोहतया (प्रवाहरूपेण) तल्लवोत्कर्षविश्रान्तेः (प्रदीप०). According to the रसगङ्गाधर and उद्योत this figure occurs also when each succeeding object is represented as of inferior charm to each preceding object till the climax is reached with the last object.—सैव संसर्गस्योत्कृष्टापकृष्टभावरूपत्वे सारः (रसगङ्गाधर०) उत्कर्षश्च इलाध्यगुणानाम् अदलाव्यगुणानां च सम्भवति । तत्राद्यो मूढे एवोदाहृतः । अन्त्यो यथा—वृणाह्वुतरस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः । वायुना किं न नीतोऽसौ सामयं याचयिष्यति (उद्योत०).

[In this figure the charm of the last thing is caused by the exclusion of other charming things. Hence some rhetoricians think that सार is not different from परिसंख्या. This view is not correct. For in परिसंख्या the final idea is exclusion, while in सार it is the surpassing excellence of the thing last spoken of.—अत्रान्यव्यपीहकृतचारुतमित्यं परिसंख्यैवेत्येकं, तदसत्, सारत्वे ह्यत्र विशान्तिर्नान्यव्यपीहे (सङ्केत०)].

44. असङ्गति—When two things standing in the relation of cause and effect are represented as existing, *at the same time*, in two different places, the figure is असङ्गति. It is a wellknown fact that cause and effect exist in the same region (e.g. fire does not exist in the kitchen while smoke is seen on the mountain). The figure असङ्गति therefore involves the abandonment of natural propriety (सङ्गति i.e. the propriety of cause and effect being in the same place) for the sake of a special meaning. In the example

जम्बेज वणो etc., the cut is represented to exist in one place and the pain consequent upon it in another, and this is done to indicate that the sight of the cut of teeth inflicted on the cheek of a newly wedded wife by her husband is extremely painful to her co-wives. It should be noted here that the actual pain of the cut is different from the pain caused to another person by its sight. Yet they are regarded as non-different.—अत्र येन चेनापि प्रायेण वार्याद्येऽभेदाध्यवसानगुप्राणम् (उद्घोत०) अतिशयोक्तिः is thus at the root of this figure.—अनेनतिशयोक्तिरस्या अप्यनुप्राणकत्वेन वयस्त्रिणा । अन्यथा हि विरोधो दुष्परिहारः स्यात् (विमर्शिनी) . The प्रदीप remarks that the expression गुप्यम् (at the same time) in the definition is redundant and the existence of the cause and effect in different places alone is sufficient to constitute this figure.—गुप्यपरिति स्वरूपनिवचनम्, न तु व्यावर्तकम् । तेन वाच्यत्वेन भूतयोर्धर्मयोर्धर्म यत्र भिन्नदेशतया सप्रतिपादनं सा अमद्वति । Though this figure implies inconsistency it is not the same as विरोधाभास । It only restricts the scope of विरोधाभास, विरोधाभास having a wider scope of application than अमद्वति . Thus where there is possibility of अमद्वति, विरोधाभास is excluded . To be more clear, when two things which should subsist together are found in different substrata, it should be regarded as a case of अमद्वति and when two things which should subsist in the different substrata are found together it should be regarded as a case of विरोधाभास.—इदमत्र निराकरणम्—“यदशायोगेन दशवत् एव अमद्वतिः सम्भवति विरोधाभासस्तु अन्यथापि च नान्यत्वात्तन्निषाधिविना विरोधाभासा अमद्वति सामान्य-विशेषन्यायेन विरोधाभासं बाधते, मुनरा विरोधाभासो भिन्नदेशयोगेन दशवत् एव एवमस्ति, अतएव विरोधाभासोदाहरणानि पूर्वं तथैव दत्तानि (विवरण०)

45. समाधि—When in spite of the presence of a competent cause the fulfilment of an action becomes easy for the agent through the accidental operation of some other cause, the figure is समाधि . In the example मानस्य etc., the action of removing the wounded pride of a woman is done through the accidental thundering of the cloud, though a cause competent to bring it about viz., falling on the feet is present . The difference between समाधि and अनुपपत्ति is that in the former there is mainly one cause, the action being only facilitated or made perfect by the operation of some other cause,

while in the latter all the causes operate together and are equally powerful.—इष्टात् कारणाद्यनेन कारणेनोपकृतः कर्त्ता यद्वहेन कार्यं करोति स समाधिः (प्रदीप०) एककारणजन्यकार्यस्य आकरिगकारणान्तरसमवधानाहितं सौकर्यं समाधिरित्यर्थः । सौकर्यञ्च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सादृशसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम् (उद्धोत०). समाधौ हि एकेन कार्ये निष्पद्यमानेऽन्येनान्तरमादापतता सौकर्यादिरूपातिशयसम्पादनम् । समुच्चये तु एककार्यसम्पत्तौ सर्वेषां खलेकयोतन्यायेन पातः कार्यस्य च न कोऽप्यतिशयः इति भावः (उद्धोत०)

46. सम—When there is a connection of two things befitting each other, the figure is सम. The two things may either be both good or both bad. So there are two varieties of this figure. In the example धातुः शिष्यातिशय—etc., there is a connection of two things viz., रुमाक्षी and देव, which are both good. In the example चित्तं चित्तं वत etc., the connection is between two things viz., निम्ब and काक which are both bad.

47. विषम—(a) When the connection between two things which are incongruous on account of extreme dissimilitude is conceived to be impossible, (b) when the agent not only does not get the fruit of his action but comes by an undesirable effect, (c) when the quality of a cause is contrary to the quality of its effect, and (d) when the action of a cause is contrary to the action of its effect, the figure is विषम. (i) In the verse शिरीषादपि etc., there is a great incompatibility between a girl whose body is as tender as Śirīṣa flower and the fire of love which is as terrible as straw-fire and their connection with each other is conceived to be an impossibility which is indicated by the use of the word क्व twice. (ii) In the verse सिंहिकासुतसन्त्रस्तः etc., the hare being frightened by a lion, seeks protection from the moon, does not get it, but on the other hand is devoured by Rāhu. (iii) In the verse सद्यः करस्पर्शम् etc., the black sword produces white fame. (iv) In the verse आनन्दममन्दमिमं etc., the action of the cause viz., the lotus eyed girl, consists in giving extreme pleasure but the action of the effect viz., the separation brought about by her, gives extreme pain.—अत्र नायिका-विरहयोर्जन्यजनकयोरानन्दजननतापक्रिययोर्विरोधः (उद्धोत०). It should be noted here that generally the qualities of a cause and those of its effect are similar. When however they are dissimilar in the natural

course of things there is no विषम. In order to, constitute this figure the dissimilarity must be due to poet's fancy*.

Other varieties of विषम which rests on the association of incongruous objects are also possible. One of them occurs when there is incongruity between the अवयव and अवयवा. In the verse विष्णुलेन सागरशयस्य etc, विष्णुकुक्षि which is अवयव (a part of the whole) is the agent of drinking (i.e., swallowing) the worlds, while विष्णुशरीर which is अवयवी (the whole) is the object of drinking (i.e., eagerly looking at) by the single eye of a woman. Thus there is an association of two incongruous objects viz, विष्णुकुक्षि (अवयव) which swallows all the worlds and विष्णुशरीर (अवयवी) which is swallowed by the eye of a woman. Here the act of swallowing in the case of विष्णुकुक्षि is of course different from the act of swallowing in the case of the woman. But the two are regarded as non-different.—यत्ने विभाग उपलक्षणपरः। तेन, सम्बन्धिनोरानुरूप्याभावात्मकस्य विषमस्य अन्येऽपि भेदा सम्भवन्ति। अत्रावयववाचयिनोर्वैषम्ये यथा—विष्णुलेनेति (प्रदीप०)। अत्र कुक्षिशरीरयोरेवयववाचयिनोर्वैषम्ये यथा—पानकर्तृत्वपानकर्मत्वरूप पानपदार्थयोर्भेदेऽपि अमेदोपचारेण बोध्यम् (प्रभा०)। यस्य कुक्षिरेव सकलभुवनपानसमर्था तस्य सम्पूर्णस्यावयविनः श्रित्या एकदशा पान चापर विषमम् (उद्घोत०)।

48. अधिक—When of the two large things standing in the relation of आश्रय (abode or the container) and आश्रित (abider or the contained), one which is of lesser magnitude is represented as larger than the one of greater magnitude, the figure is अधिक. The figure has thus two varieties—(i) the आश्रय may be represented as larger than the आश्रित and (ii) the आश्रित may be represented as larger than the आश्रय. The purpose of such description is to bring home the greatness of the object described. In the verse भद्रो विशाल etc, the three worlds (आश्रय) and the fame of the king (आश्रित) are both large. The object of description is the fame of the king. Its greatness is brought home by the description that the three worlds which though smaller in magnitude than the fame, the

* The distinction between विषम, विरोध and विसङ्गति is clearly brought out by the उद्घोत in the following way — न चास्मानङ्गतिर्विरोधी इति वाच्यम्, विरोधि विरोधिनो सामानाधिकरण्यात्, विसङ्गतौ चादेकारदोषवैचर्यात् अमदकारदोषकम्, अत एव चादेकारदङ्गतिविज्ञातोपक्रियामुद्घोतस्य सम्यक्कारित्वेति विवेच्यते।

description only proves the superiority of the नायक. In the verse यस्य विद्रिष्टपक्षं तु मक्षमः etc., राहु being unable to do any harm to his enemy, viz., विष्णु, is described as assailing the moon who is similar to the face of विष्णु and thus indirectly connected with him (अथ यत्पदार्थेन सुमरस्य तदवा-
वयविभावः सम्बन्धस्तेन चन्द्रस्य मातृदयलक्षण इति परम्परामुच्यते — प्रतीप०). The description only proves the superiority of विष्णु.

[In the verse just referred to राहु is represented as molesting the moon as if through his enmity with विष्णु because the moon is similar to विष्णु's face and therefore द्रुतप्रेषा may be thought to be the चरद्धार here उद्गीत० says that it is not so, because there is a special charm in the description that somebody unable to injure his enemy, injures another connected with the enemy directly or indirectly.—न च भगवद्देवानुवन्मादिव भगवदक्रमदृशमित्यु राहुर्वापते इति प्रतीतं द्रुतप्रेषावातात्, पाथे तु शालापि सेति किमनेनानुदरिणिति वाच्यम् । तदपकारासममद्यदीय प्रीत्यन्तेति प्रतीत्येव चमत्कारादित्याहुः]

50. मीलित—When through common characteristics one thing is obscured by another more prominent thing, the figure is मीलित. The common characteristic may either be natural or adventitious and thus the figure is of two varieties. In the verse अवाहतरले दृशी etc., the tremulousness of the eyes, sweetness and artfulness of words etc., are characteristics common to both स्त्री (lasciviousness) and मद (intoxication) स्त्री being more apparent a reason than मद, is more prominent of the two and obscures (hides from view) the latter through these characteristics which are natural on account of the fact that स्त्री which produces them is natural to the body. श्वस्र प्रसिद्धतया वशिष्ठेन स्त्रीलक्षणवस्तुना etc., गतिराया स्त्रीराया, रसभाविरताद् जन्मरयादि दृ-
तात्त्वादे. स्वाभावित्वम्, जनानुरूप जन्ममिति नियमादि भाव (Jhalakikal). अथ दृष्टारत्नचन्द्रस्य स्वाभाविकं लिङ्गम् ; समानञ्च निरोधेन मदेन । तथाप्येतदुपलभ्याम् (परीप०) अथ रसभावित्वेन दृष्टारत्नचन्द्रादिना निगूढनायकमगमनभवेन रसरागा मरोदभिगूढते (उद्गीत०). In the verse ये तन्द्रस्य निवसन्ति etc., thrill and shivering are character-
istics common to both cold and fever; cold being more apparent a reason than fever obscures the latter through these characteristics which are adventitious on account of the fact that cold (implied by the residence in the Himalayas) which produces them is something adventitious i.e., not a natural condition of the body.—अथ दृष्टारत्न
अदृश्य निद्रे, निमादिन्द्रसन्निभममामरसधिगमनीयस्वाराज्यमाम्बुतनेन तत्रादभूतसिद्धे
रसाग-पुत्रा अर्थः समानता च, येषां निद्रारूप-मन्त्र (प्रतीप०).

51. एकावली—When among a number of things each succeeding thing is represented as affirmed as a qualification of each preceding thing or denied as such i.e., when the absence of each succeeding thing would indicate the negation of each preceding thing (अपोहकत्वञ्च स्वव्यतिरेकेन विज्ञेयतावच्छेदकव्यतिरेकबुद्धिजनकत्वम्—उद्धृत०), the figure is एकावली. In the verse पुराणि यस्यां etc., there is a series of qualifications affirmed—the excellent women are a qualification to the city, beauty is qualification to the women, and so on.—अत्र पुराणामङ्गनारतासामङ्गविशेषणक्रियामुखेण रूपं तस्य विलासास्तेषामस्त्वमिति क्रमेण विशेषणतया विधिः (प्रदीप०). In the verse न तज्जलं यत्र etc., lotuses are denied as a qualification to water, bees to the lotuses and so on i.e., the absence of lotuses and bees indicates the negation of water and lotuses respectively.—अत्र जले पद्मजस्य तत्र पद्मदानाम् अत्र गुञ्जितस्य तत्रापि मनोहारिताया विशेषणतया निषेधः (प्रदीप०).

[In मालादीपक each preceding thing enhances the charm of each succeeding thing and there lies its difference from एकावली in which each succeeding thing adds to the beauty of each preceding thing.—पूर्वेण वस्तुना उत्तरमुत्तरं चेदुपक्रियते तत् मालादीपकम्].

52. सरण—When there is recollection of an object with a well-defined character, just in the way in which it was perceived before, from the perception of an object similar to it, the figure is सरण. The object recollected may either be one perceived in this or in previous birth. Thus the figure is of two varieties.—स द्विधा—एतज्जन्मनि जन्मान्तरे वाजुभूतस्य स्मृतेः (प्रदीप०). In the verse निम्ननाभिकुहरेषु etc., there is recollection of an object which was perceived before in this birth. In the verse करजुजगहिष etc., an object which was perceived in previous birth is recollected.

53. भ्रान्तिमान्—When at the sight of a thing which forms the subject of description (उपमेय or प्राकरणिक) another thing which does not form the subject of description (उपमान or अप्राकरणिक) is cognized through resemblance, the figure is भ्रान्तिमान्. To put it simply when the उपमान is charmingly mistaken for the उपमेय, there is भ्रान्तिमान्. It should be noted that the mistake must not be gross but poetical.—भ्रान्तिमात्रमत्रालङ्कारः । सा च कविप्रतिभानिमित्तेन (उद्धृत०). Thus when a piece of rope is mistaken for a snake there is not this

figure. The difference between *आग्निमान्* on one hand and *रूपक* and *अतिशयोक्ति* (first variety) on the other is that in *आग्निमान्* the identification is real (*अनादाय*) i. e., the *उपमान* is really mistaken for the *उपमेय*, while in the *रूपक* and *अतिशयोक्ति* the identification is artificial (*आदाय*) i. e., in *रूपक* and *अतिशयोक्ति* we are conscious of the difference between *उपमान* and *उपमेय* but identify them on account of great similarity between them.

54. प्रतीप—(1) When the *उपमान* is discarded as superfluous or useless with a view to bring home the idea that the *उपमेय* through its excellence can do the function of the *उपमान*, or (2) when the *उपमान* is regarded as the *उपमेय*, and thereby condemned, the figure is प्रतीप. In the verse *लावण्यौकसि* etc., all the *उपमान*s, viz., *इन्द्र*, *पूषा* etc., have been discarded as of no importance in the presence of the *उपमेय*, viz., the king, to convey the idea that he alone possesses all their qualities and can do the functions assigned to all of them. —अथ निषिध्यमानवरतुगतसकलयुगप्रतीतिर्व्यङ्ग्य प्रयोजनम् (*उद्घोत०*). * In the second variety the condemnation of the *उपमान* may be effected in two ways—(1) by non-accomplishment of comparison and (2) by comparison correctly accomplished.—द्वितीये तु क्वचिदुपमित्यनिष्पत्त्या तिरस्कारः क्वचित्तु निष्पत्त्या सैव तिरस्कारहेतुः (*प्रदीप०*). In the verse *ए यदि दाव मुन्दरि* etc., the moon is sought to be compared to the face, but as the moon is possessed of inferior qualities there is no comparison (*उपमा*).† This non-accomplishment of comparison which is

* The figure in the verse is neither *यथार्थ* nor *अतिरेक*. अथ यथार्थस्य सत्त्वेऽप्यास्य एव समतुकारोत्यासेषोदाहरणता (*प्रदीप०*). अथ आस्येऽप्युक्त उपमानस्यापकर्षबोधः (*चक्रवर्ती*). अथ इन्द्रोः किं घटित इत्यादिना तिरस्कारार्थमुपमानस्य वैधर्म्यमात्रं प्रतिपाद्यते न तुपमेय-स्वाधिश्रमिति न अतिरेकप्रसङ्गः (*Jhalkikar*). उपमानाद् उपमेयस्य गुणविशेषवत्त्वं न उत्पद्यते अतिरेकः, रघुमहाधर's remark should be noted in this connection.—प्रतीपादिशब्दाद्य ततोऽपामं वैधर्म्यपरम्। तत्र (प्रतीपे) उपमानतामात्रकृत एवोक्तं, न वैधर्म्यकृतः साधर्म्येति प्रख्यातम्। अधिकगुणवत्त्वमात्रम् उपमानतामात्रकृतमात्रं वा न अतिरेकमवश्यम्। तयोऽपमोदोक्तार्थोपमाशब्दोऽ-मुन्दरताम्।

† उपमित्यनिष्पत्तिरिति। अतएव अतिरेकाद् भिन्नः, ततोऽपमिन्निष्पत्त्यावि उपमेयाधिश्रमन्तीति। अथ यथैतदुपमाधिश्रमं व्यङ्ग्यम् (*उद्घोत०*)। अथ उपमानतोऽपमोदनादपमोदोक्तोपकर्षबोधः। उप-मेयोपमायां भिन्नः उपमानोपमोदमात्रप्रतीतिः। अतः तु तदभाव इति न तत्र प्रसङ्गः। एव अतिरेक-महादेवि न प्रसङ्ग उपमित्यनिष्पत्त्यावि उपमेयाधिश्रमन्तीति। अतोऽपमिन्निष्पत्त्यात् (चक्रवर्ती-वचनमभिहितं उपमित्यनिष्पत्तिः, तथा च अतिरेकः अपमोदनादपमोदनादिति तदुपमायां

implied by the word वचनीय is the cause of the condemnation of the moon.—अत्र मुखोपमानस्य शशिनः स्वरूपगुणत्वादुपमित्यनिष्पत्तिः 'वअणिज्ज'मिति पदेन द्योत्यते । सैव तिरस्कारहेतुः (प्रदीप०). In the verse गर्वमसंवाह्यमिमं etc., there is comparison ; blue lotuses are made उपमेय and thereby condemned.

Another variety of this figure is also possible, viz., when a thing which is incomparable on account of being possessed of a unique property is condemned by being made to assume the position of an उपमान. In the verse अहमेव गुरुः etc., हालाहल which is too dreadful to have another thing to be compared to it is made an उपमान to the words of wicked persons and thereby condemned.—अत्र निरुपमत्वेन गर्वायमाणस्योपमानताकल्पनरूपं प्रतीपम् (चन्द्रिका). अत्र हालाहलस्य खलवचनोपमानत्वम् असंभाव्यमानमेवोपनिबद्धं तिरस्कारहेतुः (प्रदीप०).

The figure is significantly so called because in all its varieties the उपमेय is represented as प्रतीप (opposed) to the उपमान.—उपमानप्रतिकूलत्वाद् उपमेयस्य प्रतीपमिति व्यपदेशः (अलङ्कारसर्वस्व०).

55. सामान्य—When an object under description (प्रस्तुत) is represented as identical with another object which is not under description (अप्रस्तुत), with a view to describe that they possess similar properties, the figure is सामान्य.* This connection (through similar properties) accounts for the name of the figure (समानगुणनिबन्धनात् सामान्यम्). In the verse मलयजरस—etc., अभिसारिका is प्रस्तुत and चन्द्रिका (moon-light) अप्रस्तुत. They are represented as identical (not distinguishable from each other) with a view to describe that they possess in common the quality of whiteness. The figure सामान्य occurs also when the प्रस्तुत and अप्रस्तुत being at first cognized to be identical are afterwards known to be different from each other through some cause. This is so for the simple reason that the idea of identity has already been cognized and being once cognized cannot be rooted out by the cognition of difference produced afterwards. In the verse वेत्रत्वचा etc., the प्रस्तुत (cheeks) and the अप्रस्तुत (champak flowers) had been perceived to be identical and could only be distinguished

* According to the *Darpana* the possession of similar properties by the प्रस्तुत and अप्रस्तुत is the ground of identity.—सामान्यं प्रकृतस्यान्यतादात्म्यं सदृशैर्गुणैः.

connection with several things in different characters and in पर्यायं not simultaneously but by turns.—एकात्मेत्येकेन स्वभावेनेत्यर्थः । एतच्च विशेषणम् 'एकरित्रधा वससि'—इत्यादि यथासंख्यव्यावर्त्तनाय । युगपदिति पर्यायवारणाय (प्रदीप०).

(3) In the verse स्फुरददभुत—etc., विधि while creating the king is represented as creating (in the person of the king) a new Love-God, a new Sun and a new Brhaspati on the earth, which is impossible to be done by the effort needed for the creation of the king. The expression तथैव in the definition is meant to exclude क्रियासमुच्चय (simultaneity of actions) from the range of विशेष.—अत्र तथैवेति तेनैव प्रकारेणेत्यर्थः । एतच्च 'धुनोति चासि तनुते च कीर्त्तिम्'—इत्यादिसमुच्चयव्यावर्त्तनाय (प्रदीप०). The doing of a different thing in the above example is शाब्द (expressed by words) ; it may also be व्यञ्ज्य (suggested). In the verse गृहिणी सचिवः etc., it is suggested that the cruel death in depriving Aja of his beloved wife has deprived him of his counsellor friend and pupil.—अत्र किं न मे हतमिति सचिवादिसर्वहरणरूपं कार्यकरणं व्यञ्ज्यते (प्रदीप०).

It is true that a thing cannot exist without a receptacle, one thing cannot exist simultaneously in several things and one effort cannot produce two effects. Then how can there be any अलङ्कार in such descriptions ? Our author on the authority of Bhāmaha replies that these descriptions rest on अतिशयोक्ति (meaning not the figure अतिशयोक्ति but अतिशयेन उक्तिः, i.e., metaphorical expressions). It is the soul of अलङ्कार without which almost all अलङ्कारs would cease to be अलङ्कारs.—नन्वाधारं विना वास्तवस्याधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिरनुपपन्नैव, एवमन्ययोरप्यनुपपत्तिरिति चेत्, न, अतिशयोक्तिमवलम्ब्य तथाभिधानात् । सर्वत्रैवंविधे विषयेऽतिशयोक्तिरेव प्राणयिता, तां विना प्रायशोऽलङ्कारत्वासम्भवात् (प्रदीप०). अतिशयोक्तिम् अतिशयेनोक्तिमिलर्थः.....नत्वतिशयोक्तिरलङ्कारोऽत्र विवक्षितः, तस्यात्रासम्भवात् (उद्योत०).

57. तद्गुण—When an object which is प्रस्तुत and possessed of inferior quality is represented as giving up its own quality and assuming the quality of another object which is अप्रस्तुत and possessed of superior quality through the relation of nearness, the figure is तद्गुण. In the verse विभिन्नवर्णा—etc., the horses of the sun are प्रस्तुत (objects under description). They come in contact with Aruṇa, who is अप्रस्तुत (an object not under description) and assume his colour

giving up their own Agni they come in contact with the green gems of the mountain (अप्रस्तुत), gave up the colour they had taken up and assume that of the gems. It should be noted that the Sun's horses are inferior in colour to Aruna and Aruna to the gems—अत्र तद्गुणद्वयम् । रवितुरगापेक्षया गरुडाग्रतरय तदपेक्षया च हरिर्मणाना प्रकृतगुणत्वात्तद्रूपतया प्रीति (प्रदीप०) अत्र विभिन्नवर्णा इत्येवस्तद्गुण, रथ्यानां रवगुण त्यागेनाप्रस्तुतगरुडाग्रजगुणग्रहणात्, पुनस्तत्त्यागेनाप्रस्तुतमरुतमणिगुणग्रहणादप्रस्तुतदगुण (प्रभा०)

[The difference between तद्गुण, मीलित, सामान्य and आत्मिमाद् is thus explained by the उद्घोषित—मीलित धर्मिण एवायह,* सामान्येऽपरित्यक्तगुणस्यैवावधक् प्रतिभति, इह तु गुणमात्रस्यैवाभिभव, धर्मिण प्रथग्भासयेति भेद इत्यर्थः । आत्मिमति कथंमाण्यारोप, अत्र गृह्यमाणस्येति भेद, आत्मनिबद्धत्वाभावात्]

58 अतद्गुण—(1) When an अप्रस्तुत object of inferior quality does not take up the quality of the object which is प्रस्तुत and possessed of superior quality though the two come in contact with each other and (2) when a प्रस्तुत object does not take up the quality of the object which is अप्रस्तुत in spite of the connection of nearness the figure is अतद्गुण—अत्युज्ज्वलगुणयोगेऽपि यदि न्यूनगुणोऽप्रकृत प्रकृतरय गुण नानुहरति तदा अतद्गुण । तथा चाप्रस्तुतेन प्रस्तुतरूपाननुहरणवत् प्रस्तुतेनाप्रस्तुतरूपाननुहारोऽन्य प्रकार (प्रदीप०) (1) In the verse भवलोऽसि etc, the नायक (अप्रस्तुत) has not become red (affected by love) though he is enshrined in the heart of the नायिका (प्रस्तुत) which is red (glowing with love)—अप्रातिरक्तं मनसि धृतस्याप्यरक्तवचनानुत्तराद्धमेवोदाहरणम् । तत्र प्रकृत इदमम्, सम्बोधितप्रकृत, स्वहृदयवृत्तान्तनिवेदनस्यैव विवक्षितत्वात् (प्रदीप०) (2) In the verse गात्रमम् etc, राजहस (प्रकृत) does not assume the qualities of गङ्गा and यमुना (अप्रस्तुत), though it comes in contact with them.—अत्र वर्ण्यतया प्रकृतेन राजहसेन गङ्गा यमुनायोऽप्रकृतयोर्गुणस्याग्रहणात् अतद्गुणोऽलङ्कार (Jhalakikar)

59 व्यापात—When a certain thing done by a man adopting a certain means is undone by another by the same means the figure is व्यापात. In the verse इशा दग्ध—etc, the Love-God is reduced to ashes by Śiva by means of a glance and he is re-vivified by

* मीलित प्रकृतस्य वस्तुनो वस्तुकरिणाव्यादनम् । इह तु वस्तुकरगुदिनाऽव्यक्तता कतेऽपि इति भेद (दश०) ।

† अस्मात्प्रसादा विद्यमानायामपि उदात्तगुणादिषु प्रकृतस्य रसस्य उदात्तगुणयोः सम्बन्धेऽपि न गृह्यता । अत्र च गुणादहदपविच्छिन्निविशेषादयाद विवेचोर्भेदः । वस्तुनिर्गुणताप्रवृत्ति विवक्षित (दश०) ।

women by the very same means, viz., the glance. The glance of Śiva and the glance of women are in reality different from each other but they are regarded as one and the same.—अत्र दृशैव दाहो जीवनज (प्रदीप०). यद्यपि विरूपाक्षदृग्दृग्वाग्लोचनादृशोर्नैक्यम्, तथा च न व्याघातः तथाप्येकजातीयत्वादिभ्यं विवक्षित्वेदमुपपादनीयम् (चक्रवर्त्ती).

60. संसृष्टि—When in a poetic composition there is union of two or more figures standing independently of one another,* the figure is संसृष्टि. The union is like the union of sesamum and rice which can be separated from each other when mixed up. To put it simply, in संसृष्टि figures are connected by the relation of संयोग.—एषां तिलतण्डुलवन्मिश्रत्वेनाभ्यधासि संसृष्टिः । तिलतण्डुलन्यायस्तु संयोगन्यायः (एकावली). संसृष्टि is of three kinds as there is (1) union of शब्दालङ्कार only, (2) union of अर्थालङ्कार only and (3) union of a शब्दालङ्कार and an अर्थालङ्कार.—संयोगे शब्दालङ्कारमात्रस्यार्थालङ्कारमात्रस्य शब्दार्थालङ्कारयोर्वेति लिपिकारा (प्रदीप०). In the verse वदनसौरभ—etc., there is union of शब्दालङ्कार only, viz., अनुप्रास and यमक. In the verse लिम्पतीव etc., there is union of अर्थालङ्कार only, viz., उत्प्रेक्षा and उपमा. In the verse सो गन्धि etc., there is union of a शब्दालङ्कार and an अर्थालङ्कार, viz., अनुप्रास and रूपक. In the last instance though the figures belong to two different classes, one being based on शब्द and the other on अर्थ, and though they are independent of each other, yet there is connection (union) between the two as they occur in the same वाक्य (sentence) or in the same verse (छन्दः). नन्वन्वयोः शब्दार्थरूपाश्रयमेदेन कथमेकार्थसमवायलक्षणा संसृष्टिरिति चेत्, एकवाक्ये छन्दसि वा समवेतत्वात् (प्रदीप०). छन्दसि चतुष्पादात्मके इत्यर्थः । समवेतत्वं सम्बद्धत्वम् (उद्घोषित०).

[It is true that each of the figures that make up संसृष्टि and सङ्कर produces a charm to the kāvya just as each of the ornaments worn produces a charm to the body. Yet the reason for treating them as separate figures is that figures when combined in a poetic composition produce a special charm just like the combination of ornaments in the body. किन्तु कटककीयूरादीनामिव पृथक् कामनीयकहेतुत्वे सत्यपि संघटनोपपादितं किमपि रामणीयकसुन्निपति (एकावली). यथा लौकिकानामलङ्काराणामपि परस्परमिश्रणे पृथक्चारुत्वेन पृथगलङ्कारत्वे तथोक्तरूपाणां काव्यालङ्काराणामपि परस्परमिश्रले संसृष्टिसङ्कराख्यौ पृथगलङ्कारौ (दर्पण०)].

61. सङ्कर—When in a poetic composition (1) there are two or more figures which are not independent by themselves, but bear

* भेदः स्वरूपतो विषयतो वा परस्परमनपेक्षत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

the mutual relation of helper and helped, (2) there are two or more figures and there is a doubt as to which of these figures should be accepted and which should be rejected, there being no determining circumstances for accepting any one of them or for rejecting the other or others, and (3) there are two अलङ्कार, one a सन्देशलङ्कार and the other an अर्थलङ्कार, residing in one and the same expression, the figure is सङ्कर. सङ्कर is thus of three varieties—(1) अङ्गादिभावसङ्कर, (2) सन्देशसङ्कर and (3) एकपदप्रतिपाद्यसङ्कर. In all these varieties of सङ्कर the different figures are mixed up by the relation of समवाय just like water and milk which cannot be separated from each other after they have been mixed once—सङ्करोऽयं सिद्धिर्वा यं क्षीरनीरवद् भवति । क्षीरनीरवदिति क्षीरनीरन्यायेन, समवायन्यायेनेति यावत् (पञ्चमनी)

(1) In the verse अर्चं सीमन्तरत्ने etc, तद्गुण gives rise to आग्निमान् तद्गुण, however, does not produce the charm independently but with the help of आग्निमान् and thus there is the mutual relation of helper and helped between these two figures—अथ विमोष्ठकान्ता शोगमिति तद्गुणमपेक्ष्य गुणायत्तानां सप्त—इति आग्निमान् आत्मान् लभते, तद्गुणोऽप्यत्र न स्वातन्त्र्येण चमत्कारविशेष करोति, किन्तु आग्निमदपेक्षयैवेति परस्परसमुपपत्त्यानुमादिकभावः (प्रदीप०) †. In the above verse there is सङ्कर of two अलङ्कार only. सङ्कर of many अलङ्कार also is possible and the verse जटाभामिभामि etc, is an instance of the same. In this verse there is उपमा in जटाभामिभामि and विद्युत्त इव व्योमिनि, रूपक in वल्क्याश्चरन्त्य, and तात्पर्यिकरूपालाङ्किततये, उद्देशा in विमोष्ठिव्याघरेति and इत्येव in वैराग्यविनाशे.

[The अङ्गादिभाव between these अलङ्कार is thus brought out by प्रदीप—चत्वारोऽप्येते परस्परसङ्गादिभावेन प्रतीयन्ते । तद्योक्त्या चैवाङ्गम् । तद्व्याघरे वैराग्यविनाश इत्यत्र विमोष्ठिव्याघरानुमादिकम् । अथैव दपकोपमधारणम् । तद्व्याघरतन्त्रित्वेऽप्येवमिति च जटायां चमत्कारधारणम् च सङ्कते । तात्पर्यिकरूपमित्यत्र दपक विद्युत्त इव उपमायां चङ्गम् । ततोऽत्र हि सादृश्यम् । न च गङ्गायां व्योमां सद्यः सत् सादृश्यं हि सद्यः सत्तत्त्वस्याप्यनुमानेनैवेति । अतएव च जटायां चमत्कारम् अथैव च पुरैवदधीया । प्रदीप further remarks that here the final चङ्गी is समं योतिः २५

* अङ्गादित्वम् = अनुपादानुपादकत्वम् (प्रदीप०).

† Canduka's remark is as follows—अथ विमोष्ठकान्ता शोगमिति तद्गुणमपेक्ष्य गुणायत्तानां सप्त—इति आग्निमान् आत्मान् लभते सङ्करः । Here तद्गुण is चङ्गी and आग्निमान् is चङ्गी. The inter relation between the चङ्गी and चङ्गी (चङ्गी) is in the चङ्गी being benefited by the चङ्गी and the चङ्गी being generated by the चङ्गी—चङ्गीचङ्गीया चङ्गी च सत्ताम्, चङ्गीचङ्गी सत्ताम् (गुणायत्तम्).

अप्रकृत (नष्टाप्रती) is inferred from the description of प्रकृत (चन्द्र) through the force of common adjectives.—सर्वेषां चैषां पार्यन्तिकचारुत्वहेतुरङ्गिभूता च समासीक्तिः । चन्द्र-गतत्वेन नष्टाप्रतिवृत्तान्प्रतीतेः । सा च व्यभिचरति प्रकाशकता नीकैत्यवधेयम्].

Now the expression कलङ्काक्षवलयम् (in the verse just referred to) may be taken both as an instance of रूपक (by breaking it as कलङ्क एव अक्षवलयम् by the rule मयूरव्यंसकादयश्च) and उपमा (by breaking it as कलङ्कः अक्षवलयमिव by the rule उपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्याप्रयोगे). So there is doubt if there is the figure सन्देहसङ्कर (the variety of सङ्कर which will just be treated) or रूपक in this part of the sentence. ननु कलङ्काक्षवलयेति कथमेकान्त-तोरूपकमुच्यते । उपमाया अपि सम्भवे सन्देहसङ्करौचित्यादिति चेन्न (प्रदीप०). The doubt is set at rest, however, by the adjective करधृत (worn in hand). It is universally known that अक्षवलय and not कलङ्क is worn in hand. So the adjective करधृत indicates that अक्षवलय is the predominant factor and कलङ्क being merged in it appears to be entirely identified with it and thus hidden from view. So there is रूपक and not उपमा in कलङ्काक्षवलय. रूपकपरिग्रहे करधृतत्वमेव साधकं प्रमाणमतः सन्देहस्याभावात् । कथमस्य साधकत्वमिति चेत्, इत्थम्—करधृतरूपविशेषणस्याक्षवलये एव सार्वत्रिकी प्रसिद्धिः न तु कलङ्के अतः प्राधान्येनाक्षवलयप्रतीतिरेवोद्दिश्य । सा च रूपकपरिग्रहेणैव सम्भवति । तत्र तिरोहितकलङ्करूप-मक्षवलयत्वमेव मुख्यतयावगम्यते (प्रदीप०). Now the following objection may be raised : the adjective करधृत applies only to अक्षवलय and not to कलङ्क ; thus there being no साधारणधर्म between the two there is no similarity (सादृश्य) based on साधारणधर्म ; how is then रूपक possible which rests on similarity ? The objection may be met in this way : the word कर means hand ; it means rays as well. The adjective करधृत when meaning 'held by rays' may apply to कलङ्क. Of course, कलङ्क is held by the disc and not by the rays of the moon. But as the disc and the rays are related by proximity, the rays may figuratively be said to hold कलङ्क. In this way the adjective करधृत may apply (of course, figuratively) to कलङ्क as well. So there is similarity between अक्षवलय and कलङ्क on account of the साधारणधर्म consisting of the sameness of word, viz., करधृतत्व (and not of quality or action) and this is the basis of रूपक.—यद्यपि कलङ्के रश्मिधृतत्वम्, अक्षवलये च हस्तधृतत्वमिति न साम्यम्, तेन रूपकायोगः, तथापि करशब्दवाच्यधृतत्वं साम्यमिति रूपकोपपत्तिरिति ज्ञेयम् (चक्रवर्त्ती). If it be said that there is उपमा in the expression कलङ्काक्षवलय on account of the साधारणधर्म (the same करधृत) being there,

निर्वृत्ततया अनुलोमविलोमस्योत्पत्तौ यमकापेक्षा यमकस्य तु चास्त्वातिशये तदपेक्षता । तदाश्रये-
णातिसुन्दरतयाऽतिशयेन विदग्धमनोऽनुरञ्जकत्वादिति तेषामाशयः । वस्तुतस्तु यमकनिर्वाह एव कवि-
प्रवृत्तिरिति निश्चायकं नास्ति । अस्तु वा तथा । तथापि यमकं न चित्रहेतुः किन्तु तत्प्रयत्नः ।
तस्मादेकाग्रयानुप्रवेशेनैवायं सङ्करो न त्वनुग्राह्यानुग्राहकतयेत्येव युक्तम्.

(2) In the verse जह गहिरो etc., there is doubt whether the figure is समासोक्ति or अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा. In the verse नयनानन्द--etc., there is doubt of several figures, viz., पर्यायोक्ति, अतिशयोक्ति, रूपक, दीपक, तुल्ययोगिता, समासोक्ति and अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा.

It should be noted that in सन्देहसङ्कर, doubt regarding the several figures should be equally strong. When, however, argument in favour of a particular figure is stronger than that in favour of other figure or figures, that is to say, when there is either न्याय, i.e., reason in favour of the acceptance of one of the figures or दोष, i.e., reason against the acceptance of the other figure or figures, there will be no सन्देहसङ्कर.

In the passage सौभाग्यं वितनोति etc., हासद्युति, taken in its primary sense, viz., हास्यशोभा (brightness of smile), pertains to face (उपमेय). It is neither applicable nor wholly inapplicable to the moon (उपमान), because it is not a property of the moon if taken in its primary sense but may be so if taken in a secondary sense, viz., विकासशोभा (beauty of full display). This expression thus makes it clear that the face and not the moon is the principal factor. It has already been noted that उपमेय is the principal factor in उपमा and उपमान in रूपक. So the expression हासद्युति does not so much bar रूपक (because it may be construed to the moon if it is taken in a secondary sense) as it establishes उपमा ; or, in other words, in this passage, doubt in favour of उपमा is stronger than that in favour of रूपक.—मुख्यत्वेन प्रतीयमाना हसितद्युतिर्वक्त्रे एवानुकूल्यं भजते । तत्रैव मुख्यतस्तत्सम्भवात् । वक्त्रस्य प्राधान्येन स्थितिरुपमायामेवेत्युपमा-साधिका । शशिनि तु नानुकूला मुख्यतस्तत्र हासद्युतेरभावात् । नापि प्रतिकूला गौणत्वेनाप्युपपत्तेः (प्रदीप०). हासद्युतेः वक्त्रे मुखतयैवान्वयसम्भवात् हासद्युतिर्वक्त्रस्य प्रतीतौ यथा अनुकूला न शशिनि तथा प्रतिकूला हासपदस्य विकासपरत्वं परिकल्प्य कथञ्चित् शशिन्यप्यन्वयसम्भवात् (विवरण०). In the passage—वक्त्रेन्दौ तव etc., the expression अपर points to the previous mention of another moon and it is in the shape of the face (वक्त्रेन्दुः—वक्त्रमेव इन्दुः) ; the meaning being, 'in the presence of the

moon in the shape of your face, the appearance of the other moon (in the sky) is useless.'—मुखरूपेन्द्री सति निमगनेन्दुनेति प्रतीतेः (प्रदीप०). So the figure here is रूपक — यथा अयम् अपरः पण्डितः इत्यत्र पण्डितस्य विशेषणम् अपरस्य पण्डितान्तरस्य पूर्वोक्तता प्रत्यावयति, तथा 'अपरः शीताशुः' इत्यत्र चन्द्रस्य विशेषणतया उपात्तम् अपरस्य चन्द्रान्तरस्य पूर्वोक्तता प्रत्यावयति । चन्द्रान्तरस्य पूर्वोक्तत्वं तु 'वक्त्रेन्द्री' इत्यत्र रूपके एव भवति, तथैव उपमानस्य चन्द्रस्य प्रधानतया प्रतीतेः (निवरण०). But the उपमा is not altogether barred. Because the passage may also be taken to mean 'when your face which is as beautiful as the moon exists, what is the use of the principal moon?'—इन्दुसमानगुणे वक्त्रे सति निमगरः (मुख्यः) इन्दुरदित इति प्रतीतावत्रासङ्गत्यभावात् (प्रदीप०). न तु वक्त्रस्य प्रधानतया प्रतीतेः प्रतिकूलमित्यर्थः । इन्दुतुल्ये मुखे सति किम् अपरेण मुख्येन चन्द्रेणेति यथाकथमिदं पठनात् वक्त्र-प्रधान्ये न प्रतिकूलमिति उपमाया न बाधकमिति भावः (Jhalkikar). This meaning is after all far-fetched. So the doubt in favour of रूपक is stronger than that in favour of उपमा. Doubt in favour of a particular figure being stronger in each of the two above examples, there is no सन्देह-सङ्कर (in which doubts regarding two or more figures are equally strong).—एवञ्चानयोर्द्वयाद्वययोर्वत्कोट्येः साधकमस्ति तद्वत्कोट्यथे सशयस्योत्पत्त्यात्, सङ्कर-लक्षणे च तुल्यकोटिकर्मशयस्य निवृत्त्याच्चात्र सन्देहसङ्कर इत्याशयः (उद्घोष०). Likewise there is no सन्देहसङ्कर in the passages राजनारायण etc., and पदाम्बुज भवतु नो etc. In the former passage उपमा is barred by the circumstance of the embrace on the part of Lakṣmī, because it is highly improper for the wife of one person to embrace another who may be like her husband.—स्वामिसदृश प्रति प्रेयसीप्रयुक्तया लिङ्गनस्यानौचित्यात् (प्रदीप०). So the compound राजनारायणः must be dissolved as राजा एव नारायणः where नारायण (उपमान) becomes prominent and राजा becomes merged in it and hidden from view, as it were. In the latter passage शिञ्जित (jingling) bars रूपक because it is impossible in अम्बुज (lotus). So the compound पदाम्बुजम् must be dissolved as पदः अम्बुजमिव where पद becomes prominent and is merely likened to अम्बुज. The circumstance of jingling being possible in पद does not, however, establish because the ground against रूपक (विधुपमर्दिनः विधानस्य रूपस्य उपमर्दिनः निराकर्तुः) is much stronger in favour of उपमा.*

* As to why it is so we may note the f

(3) In the verse स्पष्टोऽसत् किरण—etc., there is mixing up of a शब्दालङ्कार (अनुप्रास) and an अर्थालङ्कार (रूपक) in each of the three expressions किरणकेसर, सूर्यविम्बविस्तीर्णकणिक and दिग्दलकलाप.*

The three varieties of सङ्कर have been illustrated. It is not possible to sub-divide this figure on the basis of any other method (e. g., the method suggested by Bhojarāja or the method of taking up all the figures two by two—उपमारूपकयोः अनुप्रासोपमयोः अनुप्रासरूपकयोरित्येवं रीत्येति यावत्) because the varieties would then be innumerable.—शब्दगतत्वेनार्थगतत्वेन शब्दार्थोभयगतत्वेन चानुगतीकृत्योक्तम् । उपमारूपकादीन् विशिष्योपादाय त्वनन्तत्वात् तत्सङ्करो वक्तुं न शक्यते (उद्घोत०).

Now follows the discussion about the difference between शब्दालङ्कार and अर्थालङ्कार. It has been stated in the 9th chapter that अन्वय and व्यतिरेक are the criteria to determine whether an अलङ्कार, दोष or गुण pertains to शब्द or अर्थ or to both शब्द and अर्थ. Thus, when a word on which an अलङ्कार, दोष or गुण rests does not bear any change, that is, when a particular अलङ्कार, दोष or गुण disappears with the substitution of a synonym of the word that has caused it, then it is called शब्दालङ्कार, शब्ददोष or शब्दगुण ; but when it bears such a change, that is, when a particular अलङ्कार, दोष or गुण remains as such even when the word that has caused it is substituted by its synonym, then it is called अर्थालङ्कार, अर्थदोष or अर्थगुण. When some words bear change and some do not, then there will be शब्दार्थालङ्कार, शब्दार्थदोष or शब्दार्थगुण.

उद्घोत.—यस्य यथात्मम् उत्कटं प्रतीयते तत्र तस्य तथात्वव्यपदेशः । अत्र तु विध्युपमर्हिर्वाधकं साधकापेक्षयोत्कटत्वेन प्रतीयते इति तेनैव व्यपदेशो युक्तः । तदेतदुक्तं विध्युपमर्हिर्वाधकस्य तदपेक्षयोत्कटत्वेन प्रतिपत्तेरिति । अन्ये तु तदन्यथा व्याचक्षते—विधीयते अनेनेति विधिः साधकम्, तदुपमर्हिं तस्माद् बलीयः । एतदुक्तं भवति—मञ्जोरिशिञ्जितस्य पादे सम्भवमात्रेण न तावदुपमा-साधकत्वं निर्वहति यावदम्बुजं तद्विरहो न निश्चीयते । तथा च तद्वाधकस्यैव प्राथमिकत्वात्तन्मुखेनैव व्यपदेशः (प्रदीप०). विध्युपमर्हिंति—स्वविरोधिकोऽतिभूतविध्युपमर्हिर्लार्थः (स्वशब्देनालोपमा, स्वविरोधिकोऽतिरूपमाविरोधिकोऽतिभूतस्य विधेः रूपकविधानस्य उपमर्हिः) । उपमा-साधकमित्युक्ते किञ्चिद् रूपकस्यापि साधकं स्यादिति सन्देहो नापैति । बाधकी त्वमिहिते तद्व्यवच्छेदप्रतीतिः सन्देहोच्छेद इत्याशयः (उद्घोत०).

* According to the प्रदीप, एकपदप्रतिपाद्यसङ्कर occurs also when two शब्दालङ्कारs are mixed up.—शब्दार्थालङ्करीति प्रायोवादः । शब्दालङ्कारयोरप्येतद्ग्रन्थान् । यथा—‘कलकलीऽलकलीलटशऽन्यथा’ इत्यादौ अनुप्रासयमकयोः. According to the विवरण, the mixing up of two अर्थालङ्कारs also will constitute this figure.—शब्दालङ्कारावित्युपलक्षणम्, कलकलीऽलकलीलटशऽन्यथा इत्यादौ शब्दालङ्कारयोरनुप्रासयमकयोः, ‘वक्त्रारविन्दमधुलुब्धमधु-व्रताय धावन्यमी वकुलमञ्जुलकुञ्जमध्ये’ इत्यादौ अर्थालङ्कारयोः रूपकातिशयोक्त्योच्चायमेव सङ्करोऽवधेयः.

On this principle पुनरुक्तामास will have to be regarded as a शब्दार्थलङ्कार because in examples like तनुवपुः—etc., of this figure (ch. ix) the word वपुः can be substituted by its synonym but the word तनु cannot. Similar is the case with परम्परितरूपक, अर्थान्तरन्यास, उपमा etc. In the verse विद्वन्मानसद्वय etc., (an example of परम्परितरूपक) the word मानस cannot be substituted by its synonym but the word द्वय can. In the verse उत्पादयति लोकस्य प्रीतिं मलयमारुतः । ननु दाक्षिण्यसम्पन्नः सर्वस्य भवति प्रियः ॥—(an example of शब्दहेतुक अर्थान्तरन्यास) the word दाक्षिण्य cannot be substituted by its synonym but the word मलयमारुत can. In the example सकलकलं पुरमेतज्जातं—etc., (an example of उपमा) the word सकलकल cannot be substituted by its synonym but the word पुर can. Why are then परम्परितरूपक, अर्थान्तरन्यास, उपमा etc., regarded as अर्थलङ्कारः and not शब्दार्थलङ्कारः ? The answer is that they are in reality शब्दार्थलङ्कारः but as the meaning is of an outstanding charm in them they are regarded as अर्थलङ्कारः.

According to the अलङ्कारसर्वस्व, आश्रयाश्रयिभाव and not अन्वयव्यतिरेक is the criterion to determine whether a particular अलङ्कार is शब्दालङ्कार or अर्थलङ्कार. आश्रय is either शब्द or अर्थ and आश्रयी is अलङ्कार. The sum and substance of अलङ्कारसर्वस्व's view is that when the आश्रय of an अलङ्कार is शब्द, the अलङ्कार is शब्दालङ्कार and when it is अर्थ, the अलङ्कार is अर्थलङ्कार. Our author criticises the view as unsound. He says that ultimately अन्वय-व्यतिरेक will have to be resorted to. For, without अन्वयव्यतिरेक the ascertainment of particular आश्रयाश्रयिभाव (शब्द and अर्थ being आश्रय and अलङ्कार being आश्रयी) becomes impossible.

According to the older rhetoricians there are defects of अलङ्कार. Our author is of opinion that they are included among the defects dealt with in the seventh chapter and so there is no need of giving them a separate treatment.

(1) Three defects are mentioned (by older rhetoricians) in connection with अनुप्रास, viz., प्रसिद्धिभाव, वैफल्य and वृत्तिविरोध. These defects are in reality not different from प्रसिद्धिविरोध, अनुप्रासैता and प्रतिकूल-रसः, respectively.

(2) The presence of यमक in three feet of a verse has been mentioned as a defect. This defect is not different from अप्रयुक्ता, —यमक्यं तु पादत्रयगतत्वेन यमनमप्रयुक्तत्वेन । कविभिस्तथाऽप्रयोगात् (प्रदीप०),

(3) Defects of उपमा (as mentioned by older rhetoricians) are :—

(a) जातिगतन्यूनता—In the example चण्डालैरिव etc., उपमान being Candālas (people belonging to extremely low caste) the उपमेय has been condemned as capable of perpetrating all sorts of misdeeds, though the intention is to accuse him merely of rashness.—अत्र चण्डालत्वजातेन्यूनतया दुष्कर्मकारित्वव्यक्तेरनुचितार्थत्वम् (प्रदीप०). यदा साहसिकमात्रोपमान-विवक्षया चण्डालादिपदमुपादीयते तदैवेदमुदाहरणम्, न तु दुष्कर्मकारित्वविवक्षायामपि (सुधासागर०).

(b) प्रमाणगतन्यूनता—In the example वह्निस्कुलिङ्ग एव etc., the sun is compared to a spark of fire. This is nothing but a condemnation of the sun.

(c) जातिगताधिकता—In the example अयं पद्मासनासीनः etc., the उपमान is मत्स्यः and the उपमेय is चक्रवाक. The comparison, therefore, is simply ridiculous.

(d) प्रमाणगताधिकता—In the example पातालमिव etc., the उपमान्स are पाताल, क्षितिधर and कालिन्दीपात (the stream of Yamuna) and the उपमेय्स are नाभि, स्तन and वेणीदण्ड, respectively. The comparison, therefore, is nothing but ridiculous.

[The defect in all these cases also is merely अनुचितार्थत्व.—एषु चण्डालादिभिरुपमानैरुपमेयभूता अर्था अत्यन्तमेव कदर्थिताः, निन्दोपहासादिप्रतीतेरित्यनुचितार्थता (प्रदीप०). अत्युत्कृष्टब्रह्माद्युपमानकत्वम् अपकृष्टोपमेयस्यासत्यतापर्यवसायितयोपहासाय भवतीति भावः (उद्द्योत०)†.]

(e) धर्मगतन्यूनता—In the example स मुनिर्लेश्वितो—etc., there is absence of the mention of तडित् in connection with the sun (उपमान) which would be corresponding to मौञ्जी mentioned in connection with the मुनि (उपमेय). [The defect involved here is therefore हीनपदत्व].

(f) धर्मगताधिकता—In the example स पीतवासाः etc., the mention of the moon in connection with cloud (उपमान) is redundant in the absence of the mention of conch or a similar thing in connection

* ब्रह्मणः कल्पमेदेन मेदाद् ब्रह्मत्वं जातिः (प्रदीप०).

† The remark of उद्द्योत refers to (c) and (d) only.

with Śrīkṛṣṇa. [The defect, therefore, is अधिकपदत्व.—अधोपमेये शताय-
निदेशाद् उपमाने तत्तुल्यस्य शशिनो ग्रहणमतिरिच्यते इत्यधिकपदत्वमेवेति (प्रदीप०)†].

Diversity in the gender and number of the उपमान and उपमेय with a qualifying word agreeing with one of them (e. g., चिन्तारसमिव त्वं च्युतोऽसि and सक्तो यक्षिना देव शुद्धाः कुञ्जधूरिव) also constitutes a defect of उपमा (according to old rhetoricians). Our author says that the defect is no other than मग्नप्रक्रमत्व. The reason is that the qualifying word expressive of the common property is directly connected with one of them (उपमान or उपमेय) and impliedly* (i. e., after alteration of the gender and number of that qualifying word) with the other (उपमेय or उपमान) and thus the common property is expressly understood in one case and through implication in the other.—उपमाने प्रतीयमानतया वाच्यतया वा उपक्रान्तस्य साधर्म्यस्य उपमेये तदन्यथा (वाच्यतया प्रतीयमानतया वा उपसंहारात् भग्नप्रक्रमत्वम्) इति प्रज्ञाशङ्क्यमतम् (विवरण०). अत्र च्युत इत्युपमेयमातिगानीयते । अत्र शुद्धाः इत्युपमेयमपेक्षणीयते (प्रदीप०). अतोपमेये पुति च्युत इति वाच्यो धर्मः उपमाने चिन्तारसने तु च्युतमिति लिङ्गविपरिणामेन प्रतीयमानो धर्मः । अत्र शुद्धा इति बहुत्वमिति शुद्धत्व-साधारणधर्मस्य बहुत्वावरुद्धसक्तुर्ध्वान्वयो न त्वेकत्वावरुद्धवधूरूप उपमान इति भावः (उद्घोत०).

When, however, notwithstanding the diversity of the gender and number of the उपमान and उपमेय the qualifying word can equally be connected in its original form with both of them, this fault will not arise. In the example गुणैरनर्घैः etc, though रत्नेः and गुणैः (उपमान and उपमेय) are of different genders, the qualifying word (अनर्घैः) can equally be connected with both of them without any change in either case—गुणैरत्नसम्बन्धोऽधिकमेवेति अनर्घैरिति धर्मवान्वयस्य निश्चयेऽपि तुल्यरूपत्वात् दोष इति भावः (उद्घोत०). In the example तदेषोऽसृष्टोऽन्याभिः etc., the उपमान is विभ्रमाः (in plural number) and the उपमेय

† उपमानान्नाधिकमन्तर्भावोपमेयाधिकमन्तर्भावमिति उद्घोतम्—Thus, उद्घोत offers an explanation as to why अधिकत and नूतन in regard to उपमेय has not been separately illustrated.

* The expression प्रतीयमानेन has been variously explained. Jhalikar's explanation (e. g., गन्तमानेन, लिङ्गविपरिणामेन यदाकदाचिदन्तर्गतेति यावत्) is quite reasonable. This explanation seems to be supported by the उद्घोत whose remark on the topic is as follows :—इमां द्विधा धर्मोपेक्षामप्युक्तम् एव च उक्तेः तदा लिङ्गो-भेदनिवृत्ते उपमानविशेषः जायतेति भावः । अतएव लिङ्गविपरिणामेन यदाकदाचिदन्तर्गतेति उक्तम् । अतएव उद्घोत इति तत्त्वम्.

is वेधः (in singular number). But the words expressive of common properties, viz., वस्तुतः, नदुस्तुतः and दधते can apply equally to both of them without a change in either case.—उदीयो वेध उन्नेयम् । विज्ञाना उपमानम् । वस्तुतः इति नदुस्तुतः इति दधत इति च धनेशचक्रानुभवब्रान्धवसनयेति । वस्तुतः इति कर्मलक्षणवचनं क्षिप्रतदुवचनञ्च । नदु इति जाललक्षणवचनं क्षिप्रतदुवचनञ्च । दधत इति दध धारणे इत्यल्लक्षणवचनं धनो दुवचनञ्च (उद्घोषः) .

कालदिनेद i. e., diversity in काल (tense), पुरुष (person), and विध्यादे (विधि, कालोद्देश, प्रत्येक etc.) in relation to उपमान and उपनेय would certainly mar the clear comprehension of उपना and thus constitute defects. Our author says that such defects also come under मध्यप्रकृतता.

Examples of :—

(a) कालनेद—उदीर्यि नान etc. Here the verb वार is in the past tense. It may apply to उपनेय (उद्घोषः) but as applying to the उपमान (चैत्रना) it should be in the present tense.—अत्र चैत्रना प्रसादनामेवेति प्रकृतं न तु उपनामेति कालनेदे प्रकृतनेदे स्वं (प्रदीपः) . अत्र यथा चैत्रना प्रसादनामेवेति तथा सा पुच्छनामेति कालनेददोषः (चन्द्रिका) . यच्चप्यवीचिनश्चिन्तारविधानाद् चैत्रना प्रसादनामेति न कालनेदः, यद्यपि चिन्तारविधानादीयादृशानि प्रसादनामेवेति कालनेद एवेति भावः (उद्घोषः) .

(b) पुरुषनेद—तं लदेव विज्ञावसे. Here the last portion of the verb विज्ञावसे (i. e., the portion से) agrees with the person addressed (i. e., कर्षिका addressed in the second person singular) and not with the object not addressed (i. e., वक्रा). In other words, the verb agrees with the उपनेय which is in the second person and not with the उपमान which is in the third person.—अत्र वक्रा विज्ञावसे इति प्रकृतं न तु सा विज्ञावसे इति । तस्माद् पुरुषनेदः सन्दोषनामनिष्ठस्य आज्ञनत्वात्सन्दोषविषयतयाप्रतीतिः (प्रदीपः) . नञ्चतुल्यवद्वत्त्व सन्दोषाथैतैवान्वादिमि भावः (उद्घोषः) .

(c) विध्यादिनेदः—

(i) विधिलेद—गङ्गेव प्रवहतु ते सर्वैव कीर्तिः. Here विधि i. e., (विधये लोद-प्रत्ययः) applies to the उपनेय (कीर्ति) and not to the उपमान (गङ्गा) to which applies लट्.—गङ्गेव इत्यादावप्रवृत्तप्रवर्तनात्मनोऽ विधिलेदः । यतो गङ्गा प्रवहतीति विवक्षितं न तु सा प्रवहति (प्रदीपः) . एवं यथा गङ्गा प्रवहति तथा कीर्तिः प्रवहन्तिये विधिलेदः (उद्घोषः) .

* अग्रहणस्य प्रवर्तना प्रवृत्तादृशी व्यापारलक्षणवत्त्वप्रतीतिः । अग्रहणस्य वक्ष्यित्वं वादं

(ii) आशीर्वादभेद—चिर जीवतु ते पुत्रो मार्कण्डेयो मुनिर्दया Here आशीर्वाद applies to the उपमेय (पुत्र) and not to the उपमान (मार्कण्डेयमुनि).†

(iii) प्रावेनाभेद—इन्द्रस्येव श्रियो वृद्धिस्तव संप्राप्त्यने जनै . Here the वाञ्छादि wished for does not apply to the उपमान (इन्द्र) but to the उपमेय (the person addressed)—प्राथ्यमानताविशिष्टश्रीवृद्धिर्नोपमाने इति द्रष्टव्यम् (प्रभा०)

It is evident that in the above instances defects are due to काल, पुरुष etc., applying to the उपमेय and not to the उपमान. It may be contended that in such instances उपमा may be cognized through other common properties either expressed or implied* and उपमा being once cognized काल, पुरुष etc., applying to उपमेय alone, will not constitute any defect.—ननुदाहृत्येव कथं दृष्टता । निम्नकालसमिध्नाद् भगौद् अतिरिक्तमुपात्त प्रतीयमान या कश्चित् साधारण धर्ममुपादायोपमापर्यवसाने पश्चात् सिक्तकालादिसमिध्नापमोन्वयात् । तथा हि विभ्रान्ते इत्यत्र निधिकमूर्तित्वादिना उत्तानाधिक्योरुपमापयवसाने पश्चात् विभ्रान्तसे इत्यस्य नाधिक्यमात्रान्वयेऽपि न दोषः (प्रदीप०) एव काम इवाय राजा भातीत्यादौ सौन्दर्यादिनाऽनुपात्तेन साम्यप्रतीति पश्चात् क्रियालभ्यकालभेदो यथा कामोऽभात् एवमय भातीत्याकारो न दोषः, काममदृशगुन्दरोऽयं भाति इति प्रतीतिः (उद्घोष०) There may, of course, be instances where the common property is expressly mentioned, it is one and one only and appears to involve the defect of कालभेद. We may take, for example, the sentence युधिष्ठिर इवाय सत्यं वदति Here the only common property is सत्यवदनवर्तृत्व (the agency of telling the truth) which is expressly mentioned. The present tense refers to the उपमेय (the person pointed out) and not to the उपमान (युधिष्ठिर) In order to get rid of the defect of कालभेद here सत्यवदित्व (the habit of telling the truth) should be regarded as an implied common property and the

अतिरिक्तस्य निमित्तस्य भव्यादयोऽपि प्रसिद्धदनुक्तस्य प्रतीयमानो यो व्यापार उक्तकालस्य व्यापारोऽपि 'अतिरिक्त' इत्यादिदप्यल्लक्षणं दृष्टमेति यावत् । प्रतीतिदाहरेण तु प्रवचनदमे कार्येऽप्यल्लक्षणं कार्येऽपि व्यापारोऽपि प्रसिद्धदनुक्तो यः कामोऽपि व्यापारोऽपि प्रसिद्धदप्यल्लक्षणं कार्ये इति समस्योऽपि दृश्यः (Jhalakikar)

† In विशिष्टे also there is आशीर्वाद but not direct.

* काम इव गुन्दरोऽयं राजा भाति and काम इवयं राजा भाति—in both these instances उपमा may be cognized through the common property सत्यवदित्व which is expressly mentioned in the former case and implied in the latter.

full idea of the sentence would be—'he, as truthful as Yudhiṣṭhira, tells the truth' (युधिष्ठिर इव सत्यवाच्यं सत्यं वदति).—युधिष्ठिरो हि सत्यमवादीत् । न च वदतीति चेत् । उच्यते । तत्रापि सत्यवादीति प्रतीत(प्रतीयमान)-धर्मेणैवोपमित्यव्याघातः (प्रदीप०). 'There is no tautology (पौनरुक्त्यम्) involved in the idea 'a truthful man tells the truth' just as there is no tautology in the sentence (according to the authors of the Kāśikā and Nyāsa) रैपोषं पुष्पाति (he nourishes with the nourishment of wealth, i. e., by spending wealth).—रैपोषमित्यत्रार्थव्ययेन पोषणस्येवात्राप्याजानिकसत्यवादित्वस्य प्रतीतेरिति (प्रदीप०). धनकृतं पोषणमित्यर्थलाभाय रैपोषमित्युक्तेर्न वैयर्थ्यम् (उदद्योत०). यद्यपि राया धनेन पोषयित्वेति रैपोषं यथा स्यात्तथा पुष्पातीत्यनुप्रयोगानुशासनान्न पौनरुक्त्यम्, प्रकृते च तदभावात् पौनरुक्त्यमेव, तथापि घटेन घटवद् भूतलमिति वत् सत्यवदनेनायं सत्यवादीति न पौनरुक्त्यमिति ध्येयम् । तत्र पोषणवदत्र सत्यवदनमात्रेणोपमा, तेन कालादिभेदो न दोष इति महाशङ्कार्थः (कमलाकरभट्ट०).

These contentions are not at all sound, because in instances like these a quick comprehension of उपमा (प्रस्तुतवस्तुप्रतीतिः=प्रस्तुतस्य वस्तुनः उपमारूपस्य प्रतीतिः) is marred. Of course, we should attempt to justify the uses found in standard authors.

असादृश्य and असम्भव, two defects of उपमा (mentioned by old rhetoricians), would come under अनुचितार्थ.

(4) संभावन (assumption) is the soul of उत्प्रेक्षा. It can be expressed by words like ध्रुव, इव, मन्ये, शङ्के etc., and not by the word यथा. This word, by itself, i. e., without being joined with any other word can only express साधर्म्य (relationship of the common property with the उपमान and उपमेय) which is not intended to be expressed in उत्प्रेक्षा. Thus, if the word यथा is used to express संभावन as in the example उद्ययौ दीर्घिकागर्भात् etc., it will constitute a defect of उत्प्रेक्षा (according to old rhetoricians). According to our author the defect is no other than अवाचकत्व.

Another defect of उत्प्रेक्षा has been named निर्विषयत्व (by old rhetoricians). It consists in the object imagined or assumed (उत्प्रेक्षित) being justified by अधीन्तरन्यास. The object assumed in उत्प्रेक्षा has no real existence and hence to justify it is quite improper just as painting in the sky. The verse दिवाकराद् रक्षति etc., has been cited as an example of this defect. Here darkness has been des-

adjectives.—अयमाशयः—यत्प्रोपमानस्य स्वपदोपादानेऽपि न समासोक्तित्यागस्तत्रावश्यकसमासोक्त्यैव निर्वाहे उपमानपदोपादानं व्यर्थम् । यथा स्पृशतीत्यादौ । अत्र दयितयेत्युपादानेऽपि रवेर्नायकत्वं लज्जुर्गा नायिकात्वं च समासोक्त्यैवेति तस्या आवश्यकत्वम् । यत्र तूपमानपदोपादाने समासोक्तिनिवृत्तिस्तदनुपादाने च यत्प्रोपमानाप्रतीतिरुपात्तसाधारणधर्माणामुपमेयमात्रान्विततथैव प्रतीतिः तत्प्रोपमाया एव चमत्कारित्वाय देयं तत् पदम् । यथा स्वयं चेत्यादौ । अत्रोपमानपदोपादाने समासोक्तित्यागात् (उद्गीत०).

In अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा also the प्रस्तुत or उपमेय should not be mentioned but suggested from the अप्रस्तुत or उपमान through common adjectives, otherwise there will be अपुष्टार्थता as in समासोक्ति. In the verse आहूतेषु विशदनेषु etc., the प्रस्तुत or उपमेय (अचेतन प्रभु i. e., unappreciative master) is suggested by the अप्रस्तुत or उपमान (सामान्य) through the adjectives common to both and as such should not have been directly mentioned.—अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसायामप्युपमेयस्योपादानवैयर्थ्यं यत् तदपुष्टार्थत्वमेव दोषः । तत्राप्युपमेयम् अनर्थैव गीत्याऽवगन्तव्यं, न पुनः शब्दप्रयोगेण दुष्टतां नेयम् । अत्र (आहूतेष्वित्याद्युदाहरणे) प्रभोरुपमेयस्याप्रस्तुतनिष्ठसामान्यद्वारेणाभिव्यक्तिः (प्रतीतिः)-सम्भवादयुक्तमेव शब्देन कथनमित्यपुष्टार्थत्वं पुनरुक्तता चेति (प्रदीप०).

Thus, the defects of अलङ्कार as also other defects, of similar nature come under the general defects described in Ch. VII and do not deserve a separate treatment.

Calcutta University,

January, 1936

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A m a r e s w a r T h a k u r

